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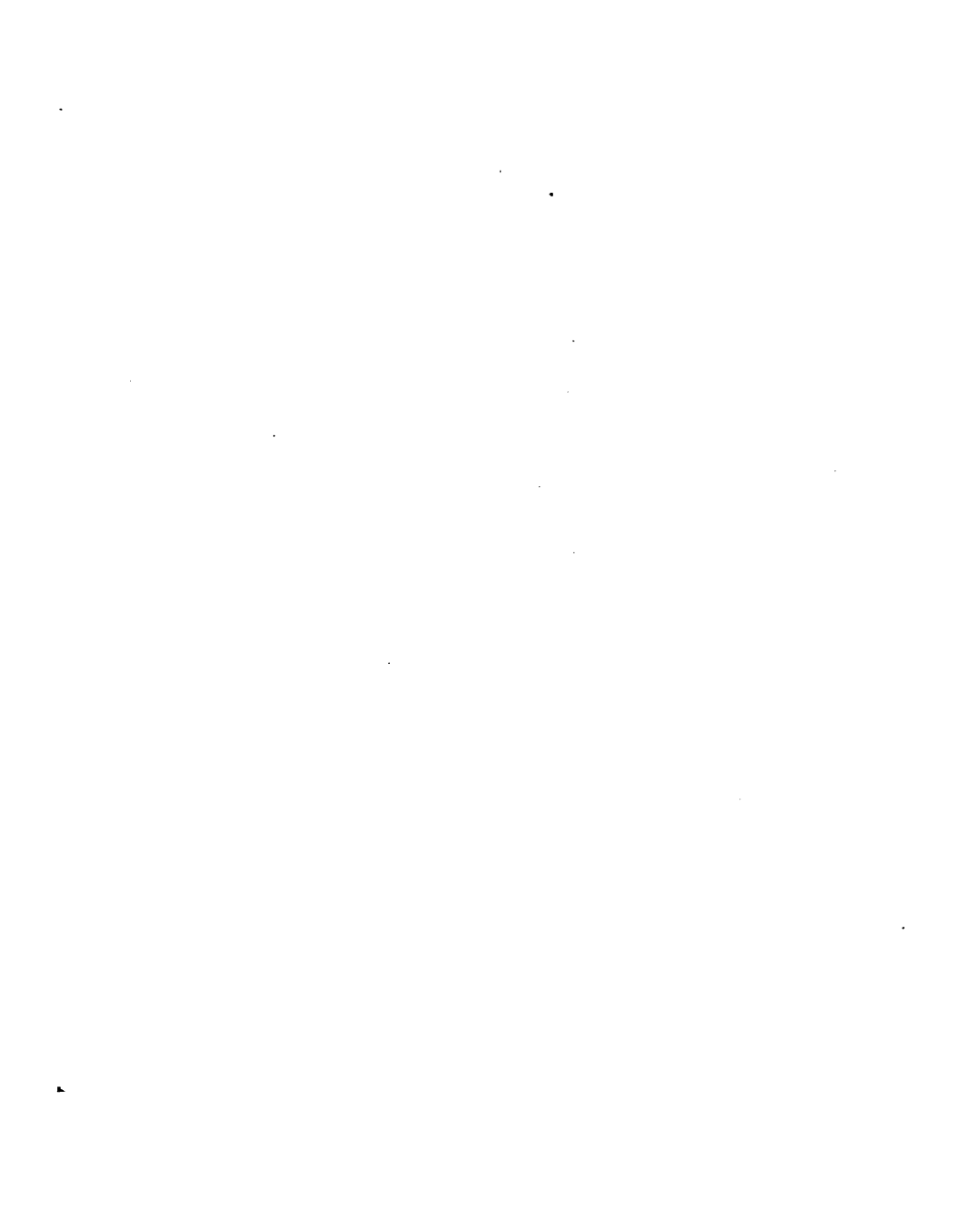
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CATALOGUE

553

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES AND PLANTS.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.

CULTIVATED AT THE

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN,
WILLIAM PRINCE, PROPRIETOR,

Flushing, Long-Island, near New-York.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A SHORT TREATISE
ON THEIR CULTIVATION, &c.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

NEW-YORK:

PRINTED BY T. AND J. SWORDS,
No. 99 Pearl-street.

1822.

55,277

VII-26-1969

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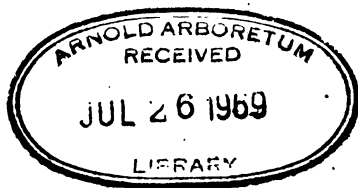
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1822

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Gray Herbarium.

Photo-copy made
from copy in the
Library of the Gray Herbarium



P R E F A C E.

THE Linnæan Garden was commenced about the middle of the last century, by WILLIAM PRINCE, the father of the present proprietor, at a time when there were few or no establishments of the kind in this country. It was begun by rearing a few trees to ornament his own grounds; but finding, after his first efforts had been attended with success, that he could devote a portion of his lands more lucratively to their cultivation for sale, than to other purposes, he commenced their culture more extensively, and shortly after published a Catalogue which, at that early period, contained several hundred species and varieties, and hence arose the first extensive fruit collection in America. At that period the study of Botany received but little attention in our country, and the labours of the great Linnæus had not yet shone upon the world, although his diligent researches in the great field of science were not unknown to the favoured few who were honoured with his correspondence. Almost the only aid, therefore, which the founder of this garden possessed, to enable him to develop the great Book of Nature, was derived from his own persevering genius and assiduity.

Practical horticulture being at that day quite a novelty in America, his garden early attracted the notice of persons of taste and science, and from it were disseminated throughout Europe, at a very early period, a large number of the vegetable productions of the western world. The Sound, or East River, about eight miles above the city of New-York, throws an arm into Long-Island, to the distance of six miles, and forms what is usually denominated "Flushing Bay." At the head of this beautiful Bay lies a wide expanse of luxuriant marine meadows, around which rises an amphitheatre of gently undulating hills. On one of these

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gentle declivities stands the village of Flushing, and here the Linnæan Garden is situated, at a distance of but twelve miles from the Ocean, thrc from the Sound, or East River, and ten from the city of New-York—between which and the village two stages and a sailing packet go and return daily, affording conveyances the most convenient and pleasurable to such citizens as delight in a rural retreat during the verdant season. The venerable founder, after having acquired for his garden an extensive fame, died in the year 1802, at an advanced age, leaving his sons in the possession of his collection; one of which is the present proprietor, and who has, at a great expense, imported from almost every country in Europe, and also from Asia and Africa, such trees and plants as were best calculated to improve and ornament the Orchard, the Garden, and the Green-house.

The immense losses which have frequently occurred by plants rotting and dying on the voyage of importation, have caused the disbursements in this way to be very great; the same plant has, in some instances, been imported the twentieth time before it survived, and thousands of dollars have been expended in importations and experiments, from which no pecuniary benefits have been derived. It has also been necessary to import a very extensive variety, in order to make the proper selection of those kinds which were most congenial to our climate; and the present collection of fruits is the result of much investigation, and is selected from a very large number, a portion of which had to be rejected on account of their indifference in quality, the small quantity they yielded, or their unsuitableness to our climate. It is, therefore, not without great exertions, attended with an immense expense, that the collection has been increased to about 4,000 species and varieties, many of which, from being objects of curiosity alone, or held in esteem only as they regard science, yield no remuneration.

As medical practice is so nearly connected with the science of Botany, it is the desire of the proprietor to

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add to the establishment all exotics which have been celebrated for their medicinal properties ; and arrangements have been made, which will greatly extend that part of the collection, and by far the greater number of those which are natives of our own country, and whose medicinal virtues have been established by the investigation of Drs. Bigelow and Barton, and which have been figured in their respective publications, will already be found in the collection. It has also been an object of particular consideration, to extend as much as possible the number of the Indigenous Vegetable productions of our own country generally ; but, in a country so extensive as our's, and where so few gentlemen of Botanic science are found in its remoter regions, these exertions, although crowned with much success, have also been necessarily attended with very great, and, in some cases, almost discouraging difficulties. During the recent Yellow Stone expedition, Dr. James made a collection of eighty-four species on the Rocky Mountains, which he very politely presented to this establishment, and among which it is expected will be found not only a large portion of new species, but also some new genera.

At the period at which this garden was commenced, few of the finer fruits of Europe had yet found their way to America, and no person had yet paid any attention to the amelioration or improvement of such as our own country afforded ; but, at the present time, we have not only by far the greater part of the most celebrated fruits of Europe and Asia, but can also boast the origin of many which rival those of the old world, and which are sought after with avidity by the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere, and are considered by them as valuable acquisitions to their already great collections ; and, that our country is every way equal to others in the improvement and perpetuity of fruits, is a truth no longer doubted.

It has been thought advisable to add to the Catalogue a short but general Treatise on cultivation, as it will be of service to those who do not already possess

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general information on the subject, or who have not within their reach the benefit of more copious publications. The culture of Bulbous flowers, which have heretofore received but little attention in this country, has also been dwelt upon, from a positive conviction, that no climate is more congenial to the developement of their transcendant beauties than the middle states of the Union, which possess all the advantages of Holland, with none of the disadvantages which they so much deprecate as appertaining to their climate. In the nomenclature of the trees and plants, I have taken for a guide the generally approved names of Linnæus, and, for those of more recent discovery, I have been guided by Wildenow, Michaux, Pursh, and some other authors of acknowledged celebrity; and, for the gratification of scientific horticulturalists, I have annexed the French names to such fruits as were originally imported from France.

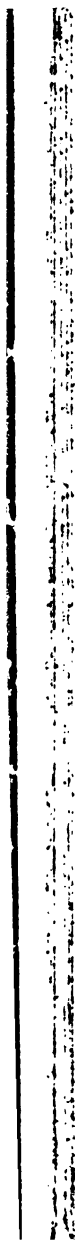
The extent of the garden is at present about twenty acres, the whole of which is exclusively devoted to the cultivation of trees and plants; and, when the addition to the conservatory is completed, the Green and Hot-houses will present a front of 100 feet, with a depth of 20 to 30 feet; and it is purposed to enlarge both the garden and the buildings, as the increasing demand for the objects to which they are devoted may render it necessary.

Very large accessions are making monthly to the Green-house collection, and also to the establishment generally, as well by extensive importations from the most celebrated collections of Europe, as by the interchange of civilities with Botanic Gardens in different quarters of the globe, and the liberal contributions of gentlemen of science and research, whose pleasure or avocations call them to remote regions; and seeds of several hundred very valuable species are now in the possession of the proprietor, which have been received from these sources, but which it is contrary to the rules of this establishment to publish as in their possession, until their culture shall have been crowned with success.

PREFACE.

It, therefore, may confidently be hoped, that ere long our country will possess a Botanic collection, at least equal to many of those which have received the patronage of the governments of Europe; and it is but reasonable that a country, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and embracing in its latitudinal dimensions every climate of the earth, and whose Flora, no doubt, co-extensive with its variety of climes and soils, must form a very large division of the vegetable kingdom, should possess a Botanic collection superior to those of the diminutive countries of Europe, and which should concentrate at least all the plants indigenous to our own country; and it is here, perhaps, to be regretted, that the munificence of our government has not been directed to the accomplishment of such an object, by the establishment of a National Botanic Institution founded on this principle at the city of Washington, both its climate and situation being peculiarly favourable to such an undertaking.

I cannot conclude my prefatory remarks without acknowledging my obligations to a number of gentlemen for their polite contributions to this establishment, especially to Professor Thouin, Administrator of the Royal Gardens at Paris; Thomas Nuttall, Esq. author of the "Genera of American Plants;" Professor Dewy, of Williamstown College; Professor Peck, of Cambridge University; the Hon. Jonathan Hunewell, of Boston; Dr. Porter, of Plainfield; John Champneys, and N. Herbemont, Esqrs. of South-Carolina; Mrs. Louisa C. Shaw, Capt. John Le Conte, John Cooper, and John Watkins, Esqrs. of Georgia; Dr. Hart, of Natchez; D. Reinhardt, and John D. Beatty, Esqrs. of North-Carolina; Dr. Norton, and Dr. Hening, of Richmond; Dr. Thornton, of Washington; the Rev. Mr. Heckewelder, of Pennsylvania; Dr. James, of Albany; Dr. David Hosack, Professor Mitchell, the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer, Dr. Torrey, and William Shaw, Esq. of New-York; from all whom seeds or plants have been received, which it would perhaps have been impossible to have obtained from other sources.



CURSORY REMARKS.

THE Fruit trees in the annexed Catalogue are either grafted or inoculated, and are propagated from such European and American kinds as have acquired a well merited celebrity; the selection of which has been made with care and attention. Every precaution is taken which is necessary to preserve the different varieties perfectly distinct, and all the Peach and other trees are perfectly healthy, and free from disease.

It may also be well to observe, that some of the fruits particularized in this Catalogue, and which are of *European* origin, differ from those of the same name in Mr. Cox's work on Fruit trees, which are of *American* origin, as names taken from English publications have sometimes been given to fruits originating in America, which differ both in form and flavour from the European kinds; therefore, where it is desirable to have the particular kinds described in that work, it will be necessary that the order should specify it.

Every tree, when sent from the garden, is duly labelled; and from 15 to 25 trees are usually packed in each matted bundle.

Where trees are requested for exportation, they are carefully packed in matts, casks, or boxes, so as to be sent to Europe, the West-Indies, or any part of America, with perfect safety.

All packages of trees are delivered at Crane-wharf, New-York, by water, free of freight; and, when particularly desired by persons at a distance, they will be shipped to any port they may designate; and agreements have been made with the lines of packets to Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah, to take the bundles of trees at a very moderate freight.

American Indigenous Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, or their Seeds, suitable for sending to Europe, (of which Catalogues are published distinct from the present,) will be supplied in assortments from \$ 5 to \$ 500.

CURSORY REMARKS.

Scions of the various Fruit trees for ingrafting, packed in the most portable and secure manner, will be furnished at 50 cents per dozen, but no less than a dozen of any one kind can be supplied.

The prices for trees, &c. are, by mutual agreement, the same with other establishments in the vicinity. Trees of extra large size will be charged in proportion.

The proper seasons for transplanting trees are the months of October, November, and December, in autumn; and March, and April, in the spring. For Bulbous flower roots, the best season is from July to October inclusive. Green-house plants can be forwarded with safety at any season, except the winter months.

It seems almost superfluous to remark, that all trees and plants in this Catalogue, not particularly designated as tender, are hardy.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of either of the agents, and orders left with them, or forwarded (post paid) to the proprietor, will meet attention; but it is expected that persons forwarding orders otherwise than through an agent, will designate some person in New-York, who will be responsible for the payment.

N. B. It is expected that no persons having similar establishments, will copy the Treatise, or other remarks attached to this Catalogue, without crediting the source.

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CATALOGUE

Of Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Green-House Shrubs and Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c. to which is added a Catalogue of American Indigenous Trees and Plants, botanically arranged; cultivated and for sale at the Linnaean Botanic Garden, Flushing, Long-Island, near New-York.

WILLIAM PRINCE, *Proprietor.*

Agents for receiving Orders for Trees, &c.

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N. B. All orders must be post paid.

APPLES, 37½ Cents. *Pyrus malus.*

Class, *Icosandria. Order, Pentagynia.*

[In the arrangement of the Apples I have thought best to place those which are peculiarly adapted for Cider in a separate division:—there is but little doubt, however, that many of those kinds, now more particularly esteemed for the table, may, on trial, prove extremely good for Cider also; where such trials have already proved successful, it is designated.]

TABLE FRUIT.

C denotes those which have proved good for cider also.
P ——— those which are proper for preserving.
O ——— those which are ornamental only.

- 1 *YELLOW harvest, the earliest of apples, fit for tarts in June, and an excellent table fruit ripe in July.*
- 2 *Sine qua non* do
- 3 *White juneating* do
- 4 *Red juneating* do
- 5 *Large early bough* August.
- 6 *Summer rose, P* do
- 7 *Summer queening, P* do
- 8 *Large red and green sweeting, weighs a pound* do
- 9 *Dwarf paradise* do
- 10 *Marygold* do
- 11 *Maiden's blush, P* August and September.
- 12 *Summer pearmain, P* do
- 13 *Large white sweeting* September.
- 14 *Red calville, calville rouge d'été* do
- 15 *Siberian crab, Pyrus prunifolia. This fruit, which is crimson and yellow, is peculiarly beautiful, P* do
- 16 *Cherry crab, Pyrus baccata, P* do
- 17 *Double blossom Chinese, Pyrus spectabilis, with clusters of flowers like roses, O 50 cents* do
- 18 *Scarlet flowering Japan, Pyrus japonica, O 52* do
- 19 *English codlin, P* September and October.
- 20 *Autumn bough* do
- 21 *Red bough* do
- 22 *Transparent, pomme transparente, or pomme de glace* do
- 23 *Gros drap d'or* September to November.
- 24 *Large fall pippin, weighs a pound* Sept. to Dec.
- 25 *Corlies' sweeting, C* do
- 26 *Aromatic russet* October and November.
- 27 *Fama gusta, from Cyprus* do
- 28 *Autumn pearmain* do
- 29 *Loan's pearmain* do
- 30 *American nonpareil, doctor apple* do
- 31 *Monstrous bellflower* do
- 32 *Hawthorndean* October to January.
- 33 *Rambo, or Romanite, P* do
- 34 *Catline of Maryland, C* do
- 35 *Pear shaped* do

66	Newtown Spitzenburgh	<i>ripe from Oct. to Jan.</i>	
67	Rose, <i>pomme de rose, or gros api</i>	do	
68	Monstrous pippin, <i>ox apple, or New-York gloria mundi, P</i>	do	
69	Newark king	do	
70	Morgan	October to February.	
71	Red sweet pippin	November to January.	
72	Cumberland spice	November to February.	
73	Bullock pippin, <i>or sheepnose</i>	do	
74	French red reinette	November to March.	
75	Golden reinette, <i>reinettes doré, C</i>	do	
76	Ruckman's pearmain, <i>C</i>	do	
77	Federal pearmain	do	
78	Golden pearmain, <i>C</i>	do	
79	Royal pearmain, <i>C</i>	do	
80	Winter sweet pearmain	do	
81	Quince	do	
82	Reinette-grise	do	
83	Belden, <i>or red cheek</i>	do	
84	Queen's apple	do	
85	Red Baldwin pippin	do	
86	Cathead greening, <i>P</i>	do	
87	Red jellyflower	do	
88	Lemon pippin	do	
89	Margill	do	
90	Surprise, <i>yellow outside, and red to the core within</i>	do	
91	English nonpareil	do	
92	Seek-no-farther	do	
93	Royal russet, <i>or leather coat,</i>	do	
94	White calville, <i>calville blanche d'hyver, P</i>	do	
95	Æsopus Spitzenburgh, <i>considered by many inferior to none</i>	do	
96	Flushing Spitzenburgh	do	
97	Lady apple, <i>pomme d'api, greatly admired</i>	do	
98	Red winter sweeting	do	
99	Priestly, <i>P</i>	do	
100	Yellow bellflower	do	
101	Black, <i>pomme noire</i>	do	
102	Vandevere, <i>P</i>	do	

73	Dickskill	<i>ripe from Nov. to March.</i>	
74	Swaar		do
75	Craam		do
76	Pomme gris, <i>grey apple,</i>		do
77	Wine, C P		do
78	Red spice, <i>fenouillet rouge, bardin, or pomme d'anis</i>		do
79	Yellow spice, <i>fenouillet jaune, or petit drap d'or</i>		do
80	Lady's finger	November to April.	
81	Ribston pippin, P		do
82	Pennock's large red winter		do
83	Rhode-Island greening, <i>weighs a pound</i>		do
84	Jersey greening	November to June.	
85	English golden pippin		do
86	Moore's sweeting	} <i>These apples have been preserved sound above a year, December to June.</i>	
87	Green everlasting		
88	Red everlasting		
89	Boston russeting, <i>Rox-bury russeting</i>		
90	Green Newtown pippin.	<i>This apple is considered unrivalled; none stands higher as a table fruit, and no cider is superior to what is made of it, when the fruit is well ripened, C</i>	
91	Yellow Newtown pippin, C P		do
92	Carthouse, or Gilpin, C	January to June.	
93	Redling		do
94	Tewksbury winter blush	January to July.	

CIDER APPLES.

T denotes those that are good table fruit also.

P ——— those that are best for preserving.

95	Wetherill's white sweeting, T	ripe in September.	
96	Poveshon	September and October.	
97	Hagloe crab, P	September to November.	
98	Greyhouse, T	October and November.	
99	Fort Magee crab, P		do
100	Sweet scented crab, P		do
101	Hughes' Virginia crab		do

102 Gloucester white of Virginia, T	Oct. and Nov.
103 Cann	do
104 Graniwinkle	do
105 Roane's white crab	October to January.
106 Styre	do
107 Winesap, T	do
108 Campfield, or Newark sweeting	do
109 Hertfordshire red streak, P	Nov. to February.
110 Cooper's russeting, T P	November to March.
111 Harrison's Newark	do

PEARS, 37½ Cents. *Pyrus communis*.

Class, *Icosundria*. Order, *Pentagynia*.

[The varieties of pears are so numerous, that the European and American kinds together would form a list of several hundreds. A succession of the best kinds, or what is termed in France the *circle of pears*, affording the best sorts for the table and for culinary purposes, throughout the year, may be selected from the following, which are of the most approved kinds.]

M denotes melting pears.

B ——— baking pears.

P ——— perry pears.

1 Primitive	ripe in July.
2 Supreme, little musk, or <i>bellissime d'été</i>	do
3 Early sugar	do
4 Green chisel, <i>citron de carmes</i> , or <i>madeleine</i> , M	do
5 Red muscadelle, twice bearing, M	do
6 Summer beauty	do
7 Sugartop, July, or harvest	do
8 Petit muscat, <i>sept en gueule</i> , or early cluster	do
9 Jargonelle, M	August.
10 Cuisse madame	do
11 Skinless, early roussette, <i>poire sans peau</i> , or <i>fleur de Guignes</i> , M	do
12 Avorat, August muscat, or <i>poire royale</i> , M	do
13 Fondante d'été, summer melting, M	do
14 Windsor, M	do
15 Summer roussette, <i>gros roussette</i> , or <i>roi d'été</i>	do
16 Late green chisel, M	do
17 Gross blanquet, or <i>mussette d'Anjou</i> , M	do
18 Muscat robert, <i>muscat d'ambre</i> , or <i>poire à la reine</i>	do

- 19 Musk summer bon chretien, *bell pear*, or *bon chretien d'été musqué*, M ripe in August,
- 20 Summer bergamot, *bergamotte d'été*, or *Milan*, M do
- 21 Salviali do
- 22 Epargne, *beau present*, or *St. Samson*, M do
- 23 Julienne, *archduc d'été*, or *summer beurré* do
- 24 Aurate do
- 25 Red bergamot, *bergamotte rouge*, or *crasanne d'été* do
- 26 Ognonet, or *brown admired* September.
- 27 Autumn golden russet do
- 28 Royal summer, *royale d'été* do
- 29 Perfumed, *parfum d'aout* do
- 30 Mouille bouche, *verte longue*, or *great mouth water* do
- 31 Striped dean, *verte longue panachée*, or *culotte de Suisse* do
- 32 Rousselette de Rheims, *petit rousselette*, *musk*, or *spice*, M do
- 33 Brown Beurré, *beurré grise*, M do
- 34 Golden Beurré, *beurré doré*, M do
- 35 Bloody, *la sanguinole*, B do
- 36 Cassolette, or *muscat vert* do
- 37 Orange bergamot, B do
- 38 Lowree's bergamot, M do
- 39 Autumn bergamot, M do
- 40 Broca's bergamot, M do
- 41 Gansel's bergamot, M do
- 42 Crasanne bergamot, M do
- 43 Rockland do
- 44 Buffum's, M do
- 45 Washington, M September and October.
- 46 Virgalieu, *Doyenné*, *St. Michel*, *Dean's pear*, or *beurré blanc*, M do
- 47 Pope's scarlet major do
- 48 Pope's quaker do
- 49 White and grey Messire Jean October.
- 50 Poir de prince, or *the prince's pear* do
- 51 Brest melting, *fondante de Brest*, M do
- 52 Seckle, *by many thought superior to all others*, M do
- 53 Doyenné gris, *late virgalieu*, M do

- 54 Prince's virgalieu, M ripen in Oct.
 55 Rosewater, *callot-rosat* do
 56 Autumn bon chretien, *bon chretien d'automne* do
 57 Autumn bounty, M do
 58 Woolly, or sage leaved, *Pyrus pollveria*, ornamental do
 59 Vine, or lady's, *poire de vigne*, or *de demoiselle* Nov.
 60 Colmar, *manna*, or *bergamotte tardive*, Nov. to Jan.
 61 Swan's egg, M do
 62 Newtown virgalicu, M do
 63 Winter thorn, *épine d'hiver*, M do
 64 Winter achan, M do
 65 L'echasserie, *verte longue d'hiver*, M Nov. to Feb.
 66 Prince's St. Germain, M do
 67 Pound, *poire de livre*, has weighed twenty-eight ounces, B November to March.
 68 Virgouleuse, winter virgalieu, *le virgoulé*, or *poire de glace*, M do
 69 St. Germain, or *inconnue Lafare*, of very superior flavour, and in eating the whole winter do
 70 German muscat, *muscat Allemand*, M do
 71 Double blossom, B §1 do
 72 Spanish bon chretien, *bon chretien d'Espagne*, B do
 73 Amadot, *l'amadote*, M December and January.
 74 Winter roussette, M do
 75 Merveille d'hiver, *petit oin*, *roussette d'Anjou*, or little lard pear, M do
 76 St. Austin do
 77 Louise-bonne, M do
 78 Chaumontelle, *beurré d'hiver*, or *Bezy de Chaumontelle*, M do
 79 Catillac, B do
 80 Holland bergamot, or *amoselle*, M do
 81 Easter bergamot, *bergamotte de pâsque*, or *terling*, B December to March.
 82 Ambrette, M December to March.
 83 King's bon chretien do
 84 Poir d'auche, M January to March.
 85 St. Martial, or *poire angelique*, M do
 86 Francreal, *fine gold of winter*, *fin* or *d'hiver*, T B do

- 87 Uvedale's St. Germain, or Union, B Jan. to March.
 88 Royal winter, *royale d'hyver*, M January to April.
 89 Winter bon chretien, *bon chretien d'hyver*, B do
 90 Treasure, *tresor d'amour* January to May.
 91 Sarasin do
 92 Taunton squash, P }
 93 Besberry, P } Said to afford Perry equal to
 94 Barland, P } Champaign.
 94 Alduira, P }
 Some select kinds are propagated on Quince stocks,
 for Dwarfs or Espaliers.

CHERRIES, 50 Cents. *Prunus Cerasus.*
Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

* denotes fruit of very large size.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Early May | ripe in May. |
| 2 Early Richmond | do |
| 3 May duke | May and June. |
| 4 *Fraser's black tartarian | June. |
| 5 Fraser's white tartarian | do |
| 6 Black heart | do |
| 7 White heart | do |
| 8 Turkey heart | do |
| 9 American heart | do |
| 10 Harrison's heart | do |
| 11 Ronald's black heart, <i>Ronald's superb, or Circassian</i> | July. |
| 12 China heart | do |
| 13 Gascoign's heart | do |
| 14 Lion's heart | do |
| 15 *Ox heart | do |
| 16 *Bleeding heart | do |
| 17 Amber heart | do |
| 18 Lundie Gean | do |
| 19 Transparent Gean | do |
| 20 Lukeward | do |
| 21 Graffion | do |
| 22 *Yellow Spanish | do |

23	Late Spanish	ripe in July.
24	Black corone, or caroon	do
25	Late duke	do
26	Arch duke	do
27	*Prince's duke	do
28	Carnation, best for preserving	do
29	Tradescant's	do
30	Mazard	do
31	Honey	do
32	Hertfordshire white	do
33	Hertfordshire black, late black heart	July & August.
34	Red bigarreau	do
35	White bigarreau, Turkey bigarreau	do
36	Elk horn	do
37	Kentish, common red	} for tarts
38	Black morello	
39	Large English morello	
40	*Plumstone morello	
41	Cornelian, long scarlet fruit, <i>Cornus maseula</i>	Aug.
42	American bird cherry, <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	do
43	Weeping	} ornamental
44	French double blossom, very large flowers	
45	English double blossom, smaller flowers	
46	Perfumed, <i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	
47	All saints, pendant flowering cluster	
A few select kinds are propagated for Dwarfs or Espaliers, on Morello stocks.		

PLUMS, 50 Cents. *Prunus domestica*.

Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

† denotes those of large size.

* ——— those of superior flavour.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Early yellow, <i>jaune hative</i> , or white primordian | ripe in July. |
| 2 | *Cherry, <i>myrobalan</i> , or <i>prune cerizete</i> | do |
| 3 | Red chिकास | do |
| 4 | Yellow chिकास | do |

3	Early damask, <i>Morocco, or damas noir</i>	August.
6	Early coral	} <i>Native fruits of great beauty, and good bearers.</i>
7	Golden drop	
8	Précoce de Tours, <i>early Tours</i>	do
9	Azure hative, <i>early azure</i>	do
10	*Early sweet damson, <i>or damascene</i>	do
11	Chinese double flowering, §1	do
12	*Burlington red.	do
13	French copper	do
14	†Blue Holland	do
15	*Drap d'or, <i>cloth of gold, or mirabelle double</i>	do
16	Blue perdigon	September.
17	†True German prune, §1	do
18	Elfreth's prune	do
19	†Red imperial, <i>red bonum magnum</i>	do
20	†Yellow egg, <i>white bonum magnum, white imperial, or Mogul</i>	do
21	*Large queen Claudia, <i>grosse reine Claude, or Dauphine</i>	do
22	Little queen Claudia, <i>petite reine Claude</i>	do
23	*†Bolmer's Washington. <i>This justly celebrated gage plum has weighed near four ounces, §1</i>	50 do
24	*†Flushing gage, <i>next in size to the above, §1</i>	do
25	*Green gage, <i>gros damas vert</i>	do
26	*Blue gage.	do
27	*Red gage	do
28	*Yellow gage	do
29	*White gage	do
30	†Large red Orleans, <i>purplé egg</i>	do
31	*†Smith's Orleans	do
32	*Apricot plum, <i>prune abricotée</i>	do
33	Fotheringham	do
34	Muscle	do
35	Cheston	do
36	*Red diaper, <i>roche-carbon, or diaprée rouge</i>	do
37	Mangeron	do
38	Mirabelle	do
39	Red beach, <i>Prunus maritima</i>	do
40	Black sloe, <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	do
41	St. Catharine	October.

28	Montauban, M	ripen in September.
29	*†Malta, M	do
30	Noblesse, M	do
31	Cut leaved	do
32	*†Columbia	do
33	Washington, C	do
34	*†Pine apple, C	do
35	*†Kennedy's Carolina, <i>early lemon</i> , C	do
36	*†Green Catharine	do
37	*†Red cheek malacoton	do
38	White malacoton	do
39	Bellegarde, or <i>Galande</i> , M	do
40	*Orange peach	do
41	Orange, C	do
42	†President	do
43	†Congress, C	do
44	*Late purple, <i>pourprée tardive</i> , smooth skin like a nectarine, M	do
45	*†Late admirable, <i>Bellis</i> , or <i>belle de Vitry</i> , C	do
46	White blossom	do
47	*Double blossom, or <i>rose peach</i> , very orna- mental, 50 cents	do
48	Swalsh	do
49	Vanguard, M	do
50	Western Newington, C	do
51	Teton de Venus, M	do
52	*†Lemon peach	do
53	†Lemon, <i>the largest of peaches</i> , C	October.
54	†Large red October, C	do
55	Yellow October, C	do
56	White October, C	do
57	†Spanish, C	do
58	Blood peach, <i>la sanguinole</i>	do
59	†Blood, <i>claret clingstone</i> , or <i>la Cardinale</i> , C	do
60	Late Catharine	do
61	Freestone winter	do
62	Red magdalen, <i>madeleine rouge de Courson</i>	do
63	Nivette, <i>nivette veloutée</i> , M	do
64	†Barcelona yellow, C	do
65	*†Pomponne, <i>pavie rouge de pomponne</i> , C M	do

- 56 *†Heath. *This tree should be kept in cultivated ground, and the fruit ripened in the house ; it is by many thought superior to all other peaches, C* October and November.
- 57 Gough's late red, C do
- 68 White winter, *white at the stone, C* do
- 69 Green winter, C November and December.
- 70 Algiers yellow winter, C do
- Some select kinds are inoculated low, suitable for Dwarfs or Espaliers.

NECTARINES, 37½ Cents. *Amygdalus Persica, var. fructo glabra.* Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

C denotes Clingstones.

- 1 Early scarlet ripe in August.
- 2 Fairchild's early, C do
- 3 Elruge September.
- 4 Argyle do
- 5 Golden, C do
- 6 Newington, C do
- 7 Aromatic do
- 8 Temple's do
- 9 Red Roman, C do
- 10 Vermash, do
- 11 Peterborough do
- 12 Green, C do
- 13 White, C October.
- Some select kinds are inoculated low for Dwarfs or Espaliers.

ALMONDS, 50 Cents. *Amygdalus communis.* Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

- 1 Hard shell, or bitter ripe in September.
- 2 Thin shell, or lady's, *amandier des dames* October.
- 3 Sweet soft shell, *amande Sultane* do
- 4 Jordan do
- 5 Double flowering dwarf, *Amygdalus pumila-pleno*

QUINCES, 37½ Cents. *Pyrus Cydonia.***Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Pentagynia.***

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Large orange, or apple | ripe in September. |
| 2 Pear | October. |
| 3 Portugal. | do |
| 4 Winter. | November to March. |

MULBERRIES, 37½ Cents.**Class, *Monœcia.* Order, *Tetrandria.***

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Large black Euro-
pean, 50 cts. | } <i>Morus nigra</i> |
| 2 Red American | |
| 3 White Chinese, or
Italian, for silk-
worms | } ——— <i>rubra</i> |
| | |
| 4 Japan paper | ——— <i>alba</i> |
| | <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> |

FIGS, 50 Cents. *Ficus Carica.***Class, *Polygamia.* Order, *Triœcia.***

- 1 Early brown, the best bearer
- 2 Large late brown, or *Ischia*
- 3 Large white *Genoa*

CURRANTS, 25 Cents.**Class, *Pentandria.* Order, *Monogynia.***

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Large Dutch red | <i>Ribes rubrum</i> |
| 2 Large Dutch white | ——— <i>v. fructo albo</i> |
| 3 Champagne, pale red }
transparent | ——— <i>v. fructo rosco</i> |
| 4 Striped leaved, beau-
tiful, 50 cts. } | ——— <i>v. fol. variegato</i> |
| 5 Black English | ——— <i>nigrum</i> |
| 6 Black American | ——— <i>floridum</i> |

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 7 Lewis's fragrant currant, with yellow flowers of delightful fragrance and black fruit, 50 cts. | } | Ribes aureum |
| 8 Do. with red fruit and scentless flowers, 50 cts. | | —— v. inodora |
| 9 Indian currant, with red fruit in autumn and winter, 37 cts. | } | Symphoria glomerata |
| 10 Snowberry, with clusters of beautiful white fruit in autumn, extremely ornamental, 50 cts. | | ———— racemosa |

RASPBERRIES. *Rubus idæus*,
Class, *Icosundria*. Order, *Polygynia*.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 English red, best for brandy, 10 cts. ripe in June and July. | |
| 2 English white, 12½ cts. | do |
| 3 Brentford red, 12½ cts. | do |
| 4 Brentford white, 12½ cts. | do |
| 5 Antwerp red, 25 cts. | July and August. |
| 6 Antwerp white, or yellow, 25 cts. | do |
| 7 Twice bearing cane, 12½ cts. | July and October. |
| 8 Barnet red, 25 cts. | July. |
| 9 American black, <i>Rubus occidentalis</i> , 10 cts. | do |
| 10 American white, ——— v. <i>albo</i> , 12½ cts. | do |
| 11 American red, <i>Rubus strigosus</i> , 12½ cts. | do |
| 12 Canada purple rose flowering, <i>Rubus odoratus</i> , ornamental, 25 cts. | July and August. |
| 13 Chinese double, white rose flowering, <i>Rubus roseifolius</i> , beautiful, \$1 | |

**GOOSEBERRIES, 25 Cents. *Ribes Uva-crispa*.
Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.**

[Of this fruit near 400 varieties have been imported from England, where they excel in its cultivation, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire; and where they frequently weigh from one to one and a half ounces. The following have been selected on account of their large size, flavour, or time of ripening, and many of them have, in turn, obtained the premiums at the annual exhibitions in England.]

Red.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Alcock's king | 11 Fisher's conqueror |
| 2 ——— duke of York | 12 Lomax's victory |
| 3 Brundrit's Atlas | 13 Milling's crown bob |
| 4 Warrington | 14 Leigh's rifleman |
| 5 Ironmonger | 15 Bratherton's pastime |
| 6 Shaw's Billy Dean | 16 Hargraw's major Hill |
| 7 Bullfinch | 17 Turner's Lincoln |
| 8 Large amber | 18 Walker's Bank of Eng-
land |
| 9 Smooth claret | 19 Rumbullion |
| 10 Dean's glory of Eng-
land | |

White.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 20 Elephant | 27 Grundy's fowler |
| 21 Snowball | 28 ——— milk maid |
| 22 Highland | 29 Saunder's royal oak |
| 23 White heart | 30 Samson's queen Anne |
| 24 Callebark's | 31 Holding's white muslin |
| 25 Crystal | 32 Hilton's blunderbuss |
| 26 Leigh's fiddler | |

Yellow.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 33 Golden drop | 40 Hutton's goldfinch |
| 34 Rocket's | 41 Royal yellow |
| 35 Long yellow | 42 Taylor's golden talent |
| 36 Rough yellow | 43 Hill's royal sovereign |
| 37 Golden seedling | 44 Gradwell's ville de
Paris |
| 38 Golden taper | |
| 39 Prince of Orange | |

Green.

45 Early hairy	51 Green oak
46 Gascoign	52 Duke of Bedford
47 Walnut	53 Ribbed
48 Satisfaction	54 Blakeley's chisel
49 Dorrington	55 Allen's glory of Rat-
50 Ne plus ultra	cliffe

GRAPES, 37½ Cents. *Vitis vinifera*.
Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

1 Early white muscadine, or summer sweet water, a great bearer	ripe in August.
2 July grape, morillon noir hative, or early black cluster	do
3 Large black cluster	September.
4 Small black cluster, or Burgundy	do
5 Miller's Burgundy, black cluster, or Meunier	do
6 Auvergne, true Burgundy, or black Morillon	do
7 White sweetwater	do
8 Black sweetwater	do
9 Black Madeira	do
10 White Frontignac, muscat blanc, \$1	do
11 Black Frontignac, muscat noir, 50 cts.	October.
12 Red, or grizzly Frontignac, muscat rouge, 50 cts.	do
13 Black Hamburgh	do
14 Parsley leaved, or Ciotat, 50 cts.	do
15 Red chasselas, chasselas rouge, 50 cts.	do
16 Bordeaux purple	do
17 French chocolate-coloured, great bearer	do
18 Rhenish, 50 cts.	do
19 Red muscadel, muscadelle rouge, 50 cts.	do
20 White Constantia, \$1	do
21 White Tokay, \$1	do
22 St. Peter's, black, 50 cts.	do
23 Lombardy, flame-coloured Tokay, 50 cts.	do
24 Bland's, pale red	do

- ripe in October.
- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 25 | Isabella, <i>Vitis Isabella</i> , from South-Carolina | } These are very great bearers, will stand the severest cold, and are excellent wine grapes. |
| 26 | Scuppernon, from North-Carolina | |
| 27 | White fox, <i>Vitis labrusca</i> | |
| 28 | Purple fox, <u> </u> | |
| 29 | Alexandrian, <i>Vitis Alexanderi</i> | August.
do
September. |

STRAWBERRIES, 25 Cents per dozen.
Fragaria vesca. Class, *Polyandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 | Morrissania, or early scarlet Virginian, <i>Fragaria virginica</i> | ripe in May, |
| 2 | English red wood | June, |
| 3 | English white wood, white hautboy | do |
| 4 | English red hautboy | do |
| 5 | Large Hudson | } These kinds are cultivated for market |
| 6 | Red Chili, 37 cts. | |
| 7 | Blush, or green Chili, <i>fraisier-vert</i> , 37 cts. | June & July, |
| 8 | Bourbon blush, 50 cts. | do |
| 9 | Pine apple, <i>fraisier-ananas</i> , 50 cts. | do |
| 10 | Alpine, monthly, or everbearing. It is preferable to make a new bed of this kind every year, 50 cts. | do |
| 11 | Caroline, 50 cts. | do |
| 12 | Black, \$1 | do |



ROSES. *Rosa*.

Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Polygymia*.

[This favourite flower has been cultivated to such an extent in Europe, that it combines almost every tint of which nature is susceptible, and some of their collections contain above 400 superb varieties. The following have been selected on account of their fragrance, size, beauty, singularity, or delicacy, and the original plants of many of these kinds cost from \$1 60 cents to \$4 75 cents each, exclusive of the expenses and risk attending importation. A distinct catalogue of roses exclusively, containing near 300 other kinds, may be had by amateurs, and it is intended hereafter to keep a permanent stock of 300 select varieties.]

N. B. It may be well to observe that all roses will stand our winters in the open air.

- 1 Early cinnamon, or *May*, 25 cts.
- 2 Early red Scotch, 25 cts.
- 3 Dwarf Burgundy, button, or shell rose, 37 cts.
- 4 Red officinal, or conserve, 25 cts.
- 5 Double velvet, 37 cts.
- 6 Semidouble velvet, 37 cts.
- 7 Dark marbled, 50 cts.
- 8 Copper-coloured, or changeable, 37 cts.
- 9 Moss Provence, red, \$1
- 10 Blush moss, \$1
- 11 White moss, \$5
- 12 Unique white Provence, very beautiful, \$1 50
- 13 Cabbage ditto 50 cts.
- 14 Royal cabbage ditto 50 cts.
- 15 Royal Welsh ditto \$1
- 16 Scarlet ditto \$1
- 17 Dutch ditto 75 cts.
- 18 Common ditto 50 cts.
- 19 Single ditto 37 cts.
- 20 Double yellow, \$1
- 21 Double dwarf yellow, \$1 50
- 22 Single yellow, \$1
- 23 Straw-coloured Scotch, \$2
- 24 Yellow and red Austrian, red above and yellow beneath, \$1
- 25 Yellow mottled, red blotched with yellow, \$2
- 26 Blush Austrian, 50 cts.
- 27 Pomponne, extremely delicate, \$1

- 28 Rose de Meux, *small cluster*, 50 cts.
- 29 Blush Belgick, 50 cts.
- 30 Common white, 37 cts.
- 31 Spineless virgin, or *white thornless*, \$1
- 32 Red thornless, 37 cts.
- 33 Great maiden's blush, 50 cts.
- 34 Minor maiden's blush, 75 cts.
- 35 Carnation rose, *striped rosa-mundi*, 50 cts.
- 36 Red damask, 37 cts.
- 37 Dark damask, 37 cts.
- 38 White damask, 50 cts.
- 39 York and Lancaster, or *Union*, *divided white and red*, \$1
- 40 Single American sweet-briar, 25 cts.
- 41 Single European sweet-briar, or *eglantine*, 25 cts.
- 42 Double scarlet ditto, \$1
- 43 Double blush ditto, \$1
- 44 Double umbelled ditto, \$1
- 45 Semidouble ditto, \$1
- 46 Yellow ditto, \$1
- 47 Red monthly, 75 cts.
- 48 Blush do. 75 cts.
- 49 White do. 75 cts.
- 50 Striped do. \$1
- 51 Four seasons, \$1
- 52 White musk, or *cluster monthly*, 50 cts.
- 53 Blush musk, or *Champney's monthly*, \$1
- 54 Red musk, 50 cts.
- 55 Ranunculus, 75 cts.
- 56 Multiflora, or *garland rose*, a vine flowering in wreaths; a single plant will cover the side of a large house, and has been known to produce ten thousand flowers in a season, 50 cts.
- 57 Single white burnet-leaved, 25 cts.
- 58 Double white burnet-leaved, 50 cts.
- 59 Red hundred leaved, 37 cts.
- 60 Blush ditto, 50 cts.
- 61 Singleton's ditto, 50 cts.
- 62 Blancy's ditto, 50 cts.
- 63 Single Pennsylvania, 25 cts.

- 64 Double Pennsylvania, autumn flowering, very delicate, 50 cts.
- 65 Single Carolina. 25 cts.
- 66 Cherokee, or evergreen Georgia rose, 50 cts.
- 67 European evergreen, \$1
- 68 Scotch creeping, 50 cts.
- 69 Holyhock, 50 cts.
- 70 Triumphant bizarre, \$1
- 71 Great variegated, \$1
- 72 Small ditto, \$1
- 73 Admirable ditto, \$1
- 74 Superb ditto, \$1
- 75 Variegated beauty, \$1
- 76 Variegated bouquet, \$1
- 77 Variegated belle, \$1
- 78 Variegated ombre, \$1
- 79 Little favourite, 75 cts.
- 80 Dark shell, 75 cts.
- 81 Royal bouquet, 75 cts.
- 82 Wig-shaped, or perruque, 75 cts.
- 83 Favourite agate, \$1
- 84 Red agate, rouge agathe, \$1
- 85 Mignonne agate, \$1
- 86 Red mignonne, 75 cts.
- 87 Bicolor mignonne, \$1
- 88 Small mignonne, 75 cts.
- 89 Sombre agréable, \$1
- 90 Great Pompadour, 50 cts.
- 91 Pyramidal, 75 cts.
- 92 Celestial, \$1
- 93 Triumphant, \$1
- 94 Delicious, 75 cts.
- 95 Rose à-la-mode, \$1
- 96 Charming beauty, purple, \$1
- 97 Brilliant carmine, \$1
- 98 Grand triumphant, \$1
- 99 Great Mogul, \$2
- 100 Lisbon, 75 cts.
- 101 Portland, \$1
- 102 Fiery, \$1

- 103 Nonsuch, 75 cts.
- 104 Atlas, 75 cts.
- 105 Dark superb, \$1
- 106 Brown superb, \$1
- 107 Imperial superb, \$1
- 108 Pearl of the east, \$1
- 109 Delicate dwarf, \$2
- 110 King of Rome, \$2
- 111 Kingston's Portugal, 50 cts.
- 112 New Tuscany, \$1
- 113 Dutch Tree, 75 cts.
- 114 Dark pluto, \$1
- 115 Black mottled, \$1
- 116 Black proserpine, \$1
- 117 Grand Turkey, 75 cts.
- 118 Grand Monarch, \$1
- 119 Delicatesse, \$1
- 120 Burning coal, \$1
- 121 Royal scarlet, \$1
- 122 Stadtholder, 75 cts.
- 123 Blush gloria-mundi, 50 cts.
- 124 Early blush, 75 cts.
- 125 Royal blush, 75 cts.
- 126 Dutch blush, 75 cts.
- 127 Minor blush, 75 cts.
- 128 Great purple, 75 cts.
- 129 Bright purple, 75 cts.
- 130 Grand purple, 75 cts.
- 131 Monstrous purple, 75 cts.
- 132 Crowned rose, \$1
- 133 Purple crown, \$1
- 134 Great crimson crown, \$1
- 135 Purple crimson, \$1
- 136 Imperial crimson, \$1
- 137 Brilliant crimson, \$1
- 138 Large crimson, 75 cts.
- 139 Royal crimson, 75 cts.
- 140 Dark violet, \$1
- 141 Delightful violet, \$1
- 143 Pompous violet, \$1

- 143 Red and violet, *violet et rouge*, 75 cts.
- 144 Rose of Sharon, 50 cts.
- 145 Apple bearing, 37 cts.
- 146 Royal virgin, 50 cts.
- 147 White fragrant, 50 cts.
- 148 Red fragrant, 50 cts.
- 149 Gordon's new, 75 cts.
- 150 Brown's fairmaid, 75 cts.
- 151 Emperor, \$1
- 152 King, 50 cts
- 153 Queen, 50 cts.
- 154 Noble, 75 cts.
- 155 Bishop, 50 cts.
- 156 Stebon, 50 cts.
- 157 Blandy, 75 cts.
- 158 Carmine, \$1
- 159 Great royal, 37 cts.
- 160 Rosa blanda, or Hudson's bay, \$1

EVERBLOOMING, OR MONTHLY ROSES,

- 161 China pale red, or Otaheite, 50 cts.
- 162 ——— crimson, \$1
- 163 ——— dark marbled, or Hamilton, 50 cts.
- 164 ——— purple velvet, or *semperflorens*, 50 cts.
- 165 ——— Rosa odorata, or sweet scented, of exquisite
fragrance, \$2
- 166 ——— dwarf cluster, very small and delicate, \$2
- 167 ——— tea scented, \$2
- 168 ——— flesh coloured, or blush velvet, \$1
- 169 ——— hundred leaved, \$1
- 170 ——— single flowering, \$1

HONEYSUCKLES, 25 Cents. Lonicera. Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

- 1 Early sweet Italian
- 2 Early Tartarian
- 3 English Woodbine
- 4 Striped monthly, or white fragrant, 37 cts.

- 5 Scarlet trumpet monthly, *or evergreen*
- 6 Oak-leaved, 37 cts.
- 7 Variegated oak-leaved, 37 cts.
- 8 English fly
- 9 American villose, *or blue berried*, \$1
- 10 American ciliated, \$1
- 11 Diervilla, *or Acadian honeysuckle*, 37 cts.
- 12 Pink azalea, *or upright woodbine*
- 13 White fragrant azalea, 37 cts.
- 14 Yellow Pontic azalea, 75 cts.
- 15 Double flowering azalea, \$2

FOREST TREES of the first class and largest growth, esteemed for their foliage, flowers, or fruit, 37½ Cents, except those noted.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 White flowering horseches-
nut, 50 cts. | } Aesculus hippocasta-
num |
| 2 Yellow flowering do. 50 cts. | _____ flava |
| 3 Sugar maple, 50 cts. | Acer saccharinum |
| 4 Scarlet do. <i>with clusters of</i>
<i>showy flowers in March</i> | } _____ rubrum |
| 5 Norway maple, 50 cts. | _____ platanoides |
| 6 European sycamore, 50 cts. | _____ pseudoplatanus |
| 7 European autumn flower-
ing alder, 50 cts. | } Alnus glutinosa |
| 8 European cut leaved do.
50 cts. | _____ v. <i>lasciniata</i> |
| 9 Scotch weeping birch, <i>of</i>
<i>poetic celebrity</i> , 50 cts. | } Betula alba- <i>pendula</i> |
| 10 Yellow birch | _____ excelsa |
| 11 Canada canoe birch | _____ papyracea |
| 12 Black birch, 25 cts. | _____ lenta |
| 13 Paper birch, 25 cts. | _____ populifolia |
| 14 Spanish chesnut, <i>with large</i>
<i>eatable fruit</i> , 50 cts. | } Castanea vesca |
| 15 American do. 25 cts. | _____ americana |
| 16 Catalpa, <i>much admired for</i>
<i>its showy flowers</i> , 50 cts. | } Catalpa syringæfolia |

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------|
| 17 American cypress, of fine appearance and very quick growth, 50 cts. | } | Cupressus disticha |
| 18 European ash, very stately, and of rapid growth, 50 cts. | | Fraxinus excelsior |
| 19 Honey locust, or thorny acacia | } | Gleditschia triacanthos |
| 20 Thornless, do. | | ———— v. inermis |
| 21 Kentucky coffee, or bonduc, of singular growth, with spikes of purple flowers, 50 cts. | } | Gymnocladus canadensis |
| 22 Madeira nut, or English walnut, 50 cts. | | Juglans regia |
| 23 French double do. §1 | ———— | v. major |
| 24 Round black walnut | ———— | nigra |
| 25 Butternut | ———— | cinerea |
| 26 Pecan, or Illinois nut, 50 cts. | ———— | olivæformis |
| 27 Hickory nuts, eight species, each 25 cts. | } | Laurus sassafras |
| 28 Sassafras, 25 cts. | | Liquidambar styraciflua |
| 29 Maple-leaved sweet gum | } | Liriodendron tulipifera |
| 30 Tulip tree, or white wood, very stately and ornamental, 50 cts. | | Melia azedarach |
| 31 Pride of India, with clusters of purple flowers, and very beautiful foliage, 50 cts. | } | Pinus larix |
| 32 European larch, or deciduous fir, 50 cts. | | ———— pendula |
| 33 American do. or hackmatack, 50 cts. | } | Platanus occidentalis |
| 34 American plane, sycamore, or buttonwood, 25 cts. | | ———— orientalis |
| 35 Oriental plane, 50 cts. | } | Populus dilatata |
| 36 Lombardy poplar | | ———— alba |
| 37 White leaved do. or abele, very ornamental, 50 cts. | } | |
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38 Athenian do.	Populus græca
39 Balsam do. or <i>tacmahac</i>	——— balsamifera
40 Carolina do. or <i>cotton tree</i>	——— angulata
41 American aspen, do.	——— trepida
42 Canada do.	——— monilifera
43 Water do.	——— heterophylla
44 American bird cherry, 50 cts.	Prunus virginiana
45 English royal oak, <i>celebrated for being the refuge of King Charles II.</i> 50 cts.	Quercus robur
46 Lucombe's oak, \$1	——— v. exoniensis
47 Fox's white oak. <i>These are raised from seeds of the two trees under which George Fox, the original Quaker, preached; which trees are still in a thriving state at Flushing</i>	——— alba
48 Willow-leaved oak, 50 cts.	——— phellös
49 American oaks, <i>twenty-two species, each 25 cts.</i>	Robinia pseudacacia
40 Common locust, <i>a superior timber tree, 25 cts.</i>	
51 ——— seedlings, <i>2 feet high,</i> \$3 per 100	
52 ——— do. 4 do. \$5 per 100	
53 Weeping willow, <i>37 to 50 cts.</i>	Salix babylonica
54 Upright green willow	——— alba
55 Yellow willow	——— vitellina
56 European linden, <i>or lime, much admired, and very ornamental, 50 cts.</i>	Tilia europæa
57 American do. or <i>basswood,</i> 50 cts.	——— americana
58 English elm, <i>much admired,</i> 50 cts.	Ulmus campestris
59 Scotch, or <i>witch elm, 50 cts.</i>	——— montana

FOREST TREES of the second class, and middling growth, esteemed for their foliage and flowers, 37½ Cents, except those noted.

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 Sensitive tree, with beautiful foliage, 50 cts. | } Acacia julibrissin |
| 2 Silver striped sycamore, very ornamental, \$1 | } Acer pseudoplatanus, fol. arg. varieg. |
| 3 Scarlet flowering horse chestnut, 50 cts. | } Aesculus pavia |
| 4 Double rose flowering peach, 50 cts. | } Amygdalus persica.pl. |
| 5 Papaw, or custard apple, 50 cts. | } Anona glabra |
| 6 Prickly ash, angelica, or Hercules's club | } Aralia spinosa |
| 7 European Judas tree, with very showy flowers, which appear before the leaves, 50 cts. | } Cercis siliquastrum |
| 8 American do. with flowers as above, 50 cts. | } ——— canadensis |
| 9 Snowdrop, or white fringe tree, with flowers resembling cut paper, 50 cts. | } Chionanthus virginica |
| 10 White flowering dogwood, 25 cts. | } Cornus florida |
| 11 White leaf, or white beam, 50 cts. | } Cratægus aria |
| 12 Laburnum, much admired for its clusters of bright yellow flowers, 50 cts. | } Cytisus laburnum |
| 13 Scotch do. 50 cts. | } ——— alpinus |
| 14 Persimmon, or American medlar, 50 cts. | } Diospyros virginica |
| 15 European beech | } Fagus sylvatica |
| 16 Purple, or copper leaved beech, \$1 | } ——— v. purpurea |
| 17 Weeping ash, of singular appearance, 50 cts. | } Fraxinus excelsior-pendula |

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| 18 Curled-leaved ash, of very curious growth, 50 cts. | } | Fraxinus atra |
| 19 Umbrella magnolia, with very large white fragrant flowers, 50 cts. | | Magnolia tripetala |
| 20 Glauous magnolia, with flowers of exquisite fragrance, 50 cts. | } | ———— glauca |
| 21 Double flowering do. §3 | | ———— v. pleno |
| 22 Spendid magnolia, with leaves three feet long, and flowers twelve inches in diameter, of a delightful fragrance, §2 | } | ———— macrophylla |
| 23 Great flowering evergreen magnolia, §1 | | ———— grandiflora |
| 24 Blue flowering magnolia, or cucumber tree, 50 cts. | } | ———— acuminata |
| 25 Ear-leaved magnolia, §2 | | ———— auriculata |
| 26 Yellow flowering magnolia, §3 | } | ———— cordata |
| 27 German, or Dutch medlar, 50 cts. | | Mespilus germanica |
| 28 Double rose flowering cherry, 50 cts. | } | Prunus cerasus, pl. |
| 29 Snowy medlar, so called from its being covered with white flowers early in spring | | Pyrus botryapium |
| 30 Chinese double rose flowering apple, 50 cts. | } | ———— spectabilis |
| 31 Japanscarlet flowering do. §2 | | ———— japonica |
| 32 Venetian sumach, or purple fringe tree. This beautiful tree is covered during summer with tufts of russet-coloured down, and forms the most singular ornament of the garden, 50 cts. | } | Rhus cotinus |
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| 33 European tanners' sumach,
of quick growth, with
leaves 4 feet long, 50 cts. | } | Rhus coriaria |
| 34 Purple acacia, with clusters
of beautiful flowers | | Robinia viscosa |
| 35 Black willow, of singular
appearance | } | Salix nigra |
| 36 English common osier | | — viminalis |
| 37 English basket osier | | — fissa |
| 38 European mountain ash, or
Scotch Roan, very much
admired both for the beau-
ty of its foliage and its
clusters of scarlet fruit,
which remain on many
months, 50 cts. | } | Sorbus aucuparia |
| 39 American mountain ash,
50 cts. | | — americana |
| 40 Bastard mountain ash, 50 cts. | | — hybrida |
| 41 European sorb, or service-
tree, 50 cts. | } | — domestica |
| 42 Tooth-ache tree, or thorny
ash | | Zanthoxylum fraxin-
cum |

SHRUBS, esteemed for their flowers, foliage
or fruit, 25 Cents, except those noted.


Those marked thus † require a slight protection in
winter.

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|---------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 Dwarf white flowering
horse chesnut, 50 cts. | } | Aesculus macrostachya |
| 2 Indigo shrub, with spikes of
blue flowers, 37 cts. | | Amospha fruticosa |
| 3 Double flowering almond,
beautiful, 50 cts. | } | Amygdalus pumila,
pleno |
| 4 Andromeda, many species | | Andromeda, sp. |
| 5 Southern wood | | Artemesia abrotanum |

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 6 Groundsel tree, covered in autumn with white feathered tufts, very ornamental, 50 cts. | } | Baccharis halimifolia |
| 7 Barberry, for preserves | | Berberis canadensis |
| 8 Purple flowering Calycanthus, or sweet scented shrub, 50 cts. | } | Calycanthus floridus |
| 9 Brown flowering do. 50 cts. | | — — — glaucus |
| 10 Chinquapin, or dwarf garden chesnut, 50 cts. | } | Castanea pumila |
| 11 Prince's ditto, with large fruit, 50 cts. | | — — — v. Princei |
| 12 Clethra, with very fragrant flowers in autumn | } | Clethra alnifolia |
| 13 Yellow flowering Bladder-senna, blooming both in spring and autumn, 37 cts. | | Colutea arborescens |
| 14 Red flowering do. 50 cts. | } | — — — cruenta |
| 15 Scorpion senna, or red Coronilla, 37 cts. | | Coronilla emerus |
| 16 Sweetfern, leaves very fragrant | } | Comptonia asplenifolia |
| 17 Double yellow Japan globe flower, blooming beautifully in wreaths, \$1 | | Corchorus japonicus |
| 18 Bloody dogwood, in autumn and winter the branches are of a beautiful crimson, 37 cts. | } | Cornus sanguinea |
| 19 Blue berried do. 37 cts. | | — — — sericea |
| 20 Cornelian cherry, with long scarlet fruit in autumn, very ornamental, 50 cts. | } | — — — mascula |
| 21 English filbert | | Corylus avellana |
| 22 Large Spanish do. or Barcelona nut, 37 cts. | } | — — — v. major |
| 23 American hazelnut | | — — — americana |

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| 24 | European common hawthorn | <i>Crataegus oxyantha</i> |
| 25 | Double white flowering hawthorn, with beautiful flowers resembling small roses, which change to purple, 50 cts. | _____ <i>v. pleno</i> |
| 26 | Scarlet flowering hawthorn 50 cts. | _____ <i>v. roseo</i> |
| 27 | Cluster flowered <i>Cytisus</i> , 50 cts. | <i>Cytisus capitatus</i> |
| 28 | Sessile leaved do. 50 cts. | _____ <i>sesilifolius</i> |
| 29 | Pink mezereon, blooming in March, with flowers of delightful fragrance | <i>Daphne mezereum</i> |
| 30 | White flowering do. 50 cts. | _____ <i>v. album</i> |
| 31 | Trailing daphne, \$1 | _____ <i>cneorum</i> |
| 32 | American strawberry tree, or burning bush | <i>Euonymus americanus</i> |
| 33 | European broad leaved do. 50 cts. | _____ <i>europæus</i> |
| 34 | Franklinia, with flowers of delightful fragrance, \$1 | <i>Gordonia pubescens</i> |
| 35 | Snowdrop, or silver bell, with wreaths of beautiful flowers in April, 50 cts. | <i>Halesia tetraptera</i> |
| 36 | Witch hazel, blooming in autumn, 50 cts. | <i>Hamamelis virginica</i> |
| 37 | Single white <i>althæa</i> frutex | <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> |
| 38 | Single red do. | _____ <i>v. rubro</i> |
| 39 | Double purple do. 37 cts. | _____ <i>v. purp. pl.</i> |
| 40 | Double white do. 37 cts. | _____ <i>v. albo. pl.</i> |
| 41 | Double pheasant-eyed do. 50 cts. | _____ <i>v. bicolor</i> |
| 42 | Variiegated leaved do. 50 cts. | _____ <i>v. fol. varieg.</i> |
| 43 | Changeable <i>Hydrangea</i> , purple and rose-coloured, very showy & ornamental, 50 cts. | <i>Hydrangea hortensis</i> |
| 44 | White flowering do. | _____ <i>vulgaris</i> |
| 45 | Oak leaved do. 50 cts. | _____ <i>quercifolia</i> |

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| 46 St. John's wort, <i>with showy flowers</i> , 37 cts. | } | Hypericum kalmianum |
| 47 Virginian Itea, 50 cts. | | Itea virginica |
| 48 European small leaved yellow Jasmine, 37 cts. | } | Jasminum humile |
| 49 Italian large leaved yellow do. 37 cts. | | ———— fructicans |
| 50 Gold striped Jasmine, 1 dollar | } | ———— officinale, v. |
| 51 † India Lagerstrœmia, <i>curious and extremely beautiful</i> , 50 cts. | | Lagerstrœmia indica |
| 52 Spice wood, <i>or wild alspice</i> | } | Laurus benzoin |
| 53 Willow leaved do. 50 cts. | | ———— œstivalis |
| 54 Common privet, <i>or prim</i> | } | Ligustrum vulgare |
| 55 Candleberry myrtle, <i>the berries are used in making candles, and impart an agreeable fragrance</i> | | Myrica cerifera |
| 56 Sweet gale, 37 cts. | } | ———— gale |
| 57 Cranberry | | Oxycoccus macrocarpus |
| 58 Carolina large flowering syringa, 37 cts. | } | Philadelphus inodorus |
| 59 European fragrant do. | | ———— coronarius |
| 60 Double flowering do. 75 cts. | } | ———— v. pleno |
| 61 Striped leaved do. <i>beautiful</i> , 75 cts. | | ———— v. varieg. |
| 62 Shrubby cinquefoil, 37 cts. | } | Potentilla fruticosa |
| 63 Winterberry, <i>covered in autumn and winter with bright scarlet berries</i> | | Prinos verticillatos |
| 64 Dwarf cluster flowering plum, 50 cts. | } | Prunus depressa |
| 65 English black thorn, <i>or sloe</i> , 50 cts. | | ———— spinosa |
| 66 Trefoil tree, 37 cts. | } | Ptelia trifoliata |
| 67 † Single crimson flowering fruit bearing pomegranate, 50 cts. | | Punica granatum |

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| 68 †Double crimson flowering
pomegranate, <i>very orna-
mental</i> , 50 cts. | } Punica granatum  |
| 69 †White flowering do. §1 | |
| 70 †Yellow flowering do. §1 | |
| 71 †Dwarf crimson do. <i>pro-
ducing a multitude of
flowers</i> , 50 cts. | } ——— <i>v. albo</i>
———— <i>v. flavo</i>
———— <i>nana</i> |
| 72 Woolly, or <i>sage leaved</i> pear
50 cts. | |
| 73 Christ's thorn, <i>of the Holy
Land</i> , 50 cts. | |
| 74 Lewis' fragrant yellow
flowering currant, <i>with
flowers of a delightful
odour</i> , 50 cts. | } Pyrus pollveria
Rhamnus paliurus
Ribes aureum |
| 75 Rose acacia, <i>much admired</i> ,
37 cts. | |
| 76 Salt tree robinia, §2 | |
| 77 Purple flowering raspberry | } ——— halacodendron
Rubus odoratus
———— <i>rosæfolius</i> |
| 78 Chinese double white do.
<i>extremely beautiful</i> , §1 | |
| 79 Japan maiden hair, or <i>jingo</i>
<i>tree</i> , §2 | |
| 80 Sweetflowering willow, 37 cts. | } Salix lucida
———— <i>caprea, varieg.</i> |
| 81 English variegated willow,
<i>with leaves beautifully
mottled</i> , 37 cts. | |
| 82 Parsly-leaved elder, 37 cts. | |
| 83 Striped bittersweet, 75 cts. | } Sambucus nig. <i>apiifol.</i>
Solanum <i>dulcamara, v.</i>
Spartium <i>scoparium</i>
Spiræa <i>opulifolia</i>
———— <i>tomentosa</i>
———— <i>salicifolia</i>
———— <i>lævigata</i>
———— <i>hypericifolia</i> |
| 84 Scotch broom, 37 cts. | |
| 85 Nine-bark spiræa 37 cts. | |
| 86 Red Spiræa | } |
| 87 White do. | |
| 88 Siberian do. 50 cts. | |
| 89 Hypericum-leaved do. <i>beau-
tiful</i> , 37 cts. | } Staphylea trifoliata
Stewartia marylandica |
| 90 Bladder-nut, <i>producing its
seeds in bladders</i> , 37 cts. | |
| 91 Stewartia, §1 | |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 92 Snowberry, with clusters of }
beautiful fruit in autumn,
very ornamental, 50 cts. | Symphoria racemosa |
| 93 Indian currant, with red }
fruit in autumn and win-
ter, 37 cts. | ———— glomerata |
| 94 White lilac | Syringa vulgaris |
| 95 Purple do. | ———— v. <i>purp.</i> |
| 96 Purple Persian lilac, 50 cts. | ———— persica |
| 97 White Persian do. §1 | ———— v. <i>albo</i> |
| 98 Chinese cut-leaved do. very }
delicate, 50 cts. | ———— v. <i>lasciniata</i> |
| 99 Siberian lilac, §1 | ———— sibirica |
| 100 French tamarisk, much }
admired | Tamarix gallica |
| 101 Huckleberry, many species | Vaccinium sp. |
| 102 Snowball, or guelder rose, }
37 cts. | Viburnum opulus |
| 103 Cranberry viburnum, with }
clusters of fruit resem-
bling cranberries | ———— oxycoccus |
| 104 Wayfaring tree, 50 cts. | ———— lantana |
| 105 Rose leaved viburnum, }
37 cts. | ———— pubescens |
| 106 Chaste tree, very fra-
grant, 37 cts. | Vitex agnus-castus |
| 107 Parsly-leaved Zanthorhiza | Zanthorhiza apiifolia |



ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS, 50 Cents, except those noted.

Those marked thus * require a slight protection in winter.

1 Common box, 12 cts.	Buxus sempervirens
2 Silver striped do. 25 cts.	—— v. arg. varieg.
3 Gold striped do.	—— v. aur. varieg.
4 White cedar	Cupressus thyoides
5 European cypress, \$1	—— sempervirens
6 *European spurge laurel, \$1	Daphne laureola
7 Shrubby horse tail, of very } curious growth	Ephedra distachya
8 American holly	Ilex opaca
9 Carolina holly, or Yapan tea	—— cassine
10 European holly	—— aquifolium
11 *Silver striped do. \$1	—— v. arg. variegato
12 *Gold striped do. \$1	—— v. aur. variegato
13 *Gold blotched do. \$1	—— v. aur. maculata
14 *Box leaved do. \$1	—— v. buxifolia
15 *Hedgehog do. \$1	—— v. echinatum
16 *Gold striped hedgehog do. \$1	—— aur.
17 *Silver striped do. \$1	—— arg.
18 Swedish upright juniper	Juniperus suecia
19 Red American cedar, 37 cts.	—— virginica
20 European savin, celebrated } for its cures of horses	—— sabina
21 Variegated savin	—— v. varieg.
22 Broad leaved kalmia, or } laurel, 37 cts.	Kalmia latifolia
23 Narrow-leaved do. very de- } licate, 37 cts.	—— angustifolia
24 *European sweet bay, \$1	Laurus nobilis
24 *Narrow-leaved do. \$1	—— v. angustifolia
26 Carolina bay	—— caroliniensis
27 Italian evergreen privet, } 25 cts.	Ligustrum vulgare, v.
28 Striped leaved do. 37 cts.	—— v. varieg.

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| 29 Evergreen thorn, with scar- | } | Mespilus pyracantha |
| let fruit during autumn
and winter, very orna-
mental, 37 cts. | | |
| 30 Balm of Gilead, or balsam | } | Pinus balsamea |
| fir, very much admired,
4 feet high, 50 cts.
5 to 6 feet high, 75 cts. | | |
| 31 White, or Weymouth pine, | } | — strobis |
| much admired, 50 to 75
cts. | | |
| 32 Norway spruce fir | — abies | |
| 33 Red spruce fir | — rubra | |
| 34 Black, or double spruce fir | — nigra | |
| 35 White spruce fir | — alba | |
| 36 Hemlock, or drooping | } | — canadensis |
| spruce fir | | |
| 37 Cedar of Lebanon, §2 | — cedrus | |
| 38 European silver fir | — picea | |
| 39 Scotch mountain fir | — sylvestris | |
| 40 Pinaster, or weeping clus- | } | — pinaster |
| ter pine, §1 | | |
| 41 Italian stone pine, with | } | — pinea |
| edible fruit, §1 | | |
| 42 Siberian stone pine, §2 | — cembra | |
| 43 Pitch, or resin pine | — rigida | |
| 44 Yellow pine | — variabilis | |
| 45 Phillyrea, many species | Phillyrea, sp. | |
| 46 *Carolina plum, or wild orange | Prunus carolinensis | |
| 47 *English laurel | — laurocerasus | |
| 48 *Portugal laurel, §1 | — lusitanica | |
| 49 *Spanish cork tree, §1 | Quercus suber | |
| 50 *English evergreen oak | — ilex | |
| 51 *American live oak | — virens | |
| 52 Purple pontic Rhododen- | } | Rhododendron ponti-
cum |
| dron, beautiful | | |
| 53 American do. | — maximum | |
| 54 Alexandrian, or poetic lau- | } | Ruscus racemosus |
| rel, of classic celebrity,
1 dollar | | |

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 55 Prickly leaved butcher's broom, \$1 | } | Ruscus aculeatus |
| 56 Double leaved do. \$1 | | —— hypoglossum |
| 57 English yew, <i>the principal ornament of the church-yards in England</i> | } | Taxus baccata |
| 58 American do. | | —— canadensis |
| 59 Chinese arbor vitæ, <i>very ornamental</i> | } | Thuya orientalis |
| 60 American do. | | —— occidentalis |

VINES and CREEPERS, for covering walls or arbours, 25 Cents, except where noted.

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 American Ivy | } | Ampelopsis quin- |
| | | quefolia |
| 2 Heart leaved do. 37 cts. | | —— cordifolia |
| 3 Pipe vine, or birthwort, <i>with very large leaves, and flowers like a Dutch pipe, 50 cts.</i> | } | Aristolochia siphon |
| | | |
| 4 American atragene, \$1 | | Atragene americana |
| 5 Austrian do. \$1 | | —— austriaca |
| 6 Alpine do. \$1 | | —— alpina |
| 7 Oriental do. \$1 | | —— orientalis |
| 8 Scarlet trumpet creeper | | Bignonia radicans |
| 9 Chinese great flowering do. \$1 | | —— grandiflora |
| 10 Cross bearing bignonia, 50 cts. | | —— crucigera |
| 11 American bittersweet | | Celastrus scandens |
| 12 White flowering virgin's bower | } | Clematis virginica |
| | | |
| 13 Curled flowered do. 37 cts. | | —— crispa |
| 14 Red flowering do. 50 cts. | | —— viticella |
| 15 Blue flowering do. 50 cts. | | —— v. <i>carulea</i> |
| 16 Double blue do. \$1 | | —— v. <i>plena</i> |
| 17 Brown flowering do. 37 cts. | | —— ochroleuca |
| 18 Austrian virgin's bower \$1 | | Clematis integrifolia |
| 19 Leather flowered do. 37 cts. | | —— viorna |

- 20 Upright virgin's bower, 50 cts. *Clematis recta*
 21 Traveller's joy, 50 cts. ——— *vitalba*
 22 Carolina yellow jasmine, } *Gelsemium nitidum*
 50 cts. }
 23 Cluster flowering glycine, } *Glycine frutescens*
 beautiful, 37 cts. }
 24 Evergreen poetic, or clas- } *Hedera helix*
 sic ivy, 37 cts. }
 25 Striped-leaved do. 50 cts. ——— *v. variegata*
 26 White flowering jasmine, } *Jasminum officinale*
 37 cts. }
 27 Gold striped do. \$1 ——— *v. aur. varieg.*
 28 Silver striped do. \$1 ——— *v. arg. varieg.*
 29 Honeysuckles. See page 32 *Lonicera, sp.*
 30 Box thorn, or matrimony } *Lycium barbarum*
 vine, producing its flowers }
 in pairs }
 31 Periploca, or Virginian } *Periploca græca*
 silk, with very curious }
 flowers, 37 cts. }
 32 Multiflora rose, 50 cts. *Rosa multiflora*
 33 Scotch creeping do. 50 cts. ——— *procera*
 34 Sweetbriar, many kinds. } ——— *rubiginosa*
 See page 29. }
 35 White fruited bramble, 50 cts. *Rubus fruticosus, albo*
 36 Double rose flowering do. } ——— *v. pleno*
 50 cts. }
 37 English nightshade, or bit- } *Solanum dulcamara*
 tersweet }
 38 Periwinkle, or evergreen } *Vinca minor*
 myrtle }
 39 Gold striped do. with white } ——— *v. aur. varieg.*
 and blue flowers on the }
 same plant, 37 cts. }
 40 Broad leaved do. ——— *major*

DWARF APPLES, 50 Cents.

An assortment of some of the best varieties of Apple are cultivated on Paradise stocks, suitable for either Dwarfs or Espaliers, and are very ornamental for walks, &c.

ASPARAGUS:

Roots *per hundred*, \$1
Ditto *per thousand*, \$3

PÆONIES.

Class, *Polyandria*. Order, *Digynia*.

1 Single white Turkish, \$1	<i>Pæonia albiflora</i>
2 Single white Siberian, \$1	— <i>sibirica</i>
3 Single white officinal, \$1	— <i>officinalis, alba</i>
4 Double white officinal, \$1	— <i>v. albo. pleno</i>
5 Single striped, or change- able, \$1	} — <i>v. albida</i>
6 Double striped, or change- able, \$1	
7 Single crimson officinal, 50 cts.	— <i>v. rubro</i>
3 Double crimson do. 50 cts.	— <i>v. rubro pl.</i>
9 Double purple do. 50 cts.	— <i>v. purpureo pl.</i>
10 Small purple do. 50 cts.	— <i>v. purp. minor</i>
11 Pale purple, do. \$1	— <i>v. roseo</i>
12 Single rose do. 50 cts.	— <i>v. roseo pl.</i>
13 Double rose do. 50 cts.	— <i>v. pallido</i>
14 Female do. \$1	— <i>v. femina</i>
15 Jagged leaved pink co- loured, \$1	} — <i>anomala</i>
16 Coral coloured, 50 cts.	
17 Asiatic crimson, \$1	— <i>corallina</i>
	— <i>peregrina</i>

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 13 Parsley leaved, \$1 | <i>Pæonia tenuifolia</i> |
| 19 Double purple fringed
flowered, \$1 | —— <i>simbrata</i> |
| 20 Single dwarf Spanish, \$1 | —— <i>humilis</i> |
| 21 Double do. \$1 | —— <i>v. pleno</i> |
| 22 Mule, or hybrid, \$1 | —— <i>hybrida</i> |
| 23 Constantinople purple, \$1 50 | —— <i>byzantina</i> |
| 24 Dauric, \$1 | —— <i>daurica</i> |
| 25 Tartarian, \$1 50 | —— <i>tartarica</i> |
| 26 Chinese double crimson, \$8 | —— <i>humii</i> |
| 27 Chinese rose coloured tree
pæony, with very splend-
id flowers, \$5 | —— <i>moutan</i> |
| 28 Chinese fragrant purple
do. splendid, and of ex-
quisite sweetness, \$5 | —— <i>v. purp. odorato</i> |
| 29 Poppy flowered do. white,
with a purple centre, \$10 | —— <i>papaveracea</i> |
- An assortment of 20 kinds of *Pæonies* \$15
An assortment of 12 kinds of do. \$9

CARNATIONS. *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Class, *Decandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Large red, 37 cts. | } <i>These generally measure
from 9 to 10 inches in
circumference,</i> |
| 2 Large rose, 37 cts. | |
| 3 Large white, 37 cts. | |
| 4 Rose striped, 50 cts. | |
| 5 Purple striped, 37 cts. | |
| 6 Striped tree, 50 cts. | |
| 7 Crimson, 50 cts. | |
| 8 Wellington rose, rose leaved, 50 cts. | |
| 9 Incomparable, rose flake, rose leaved, \$1 | |
| 10 British monarch, rose leaved bizarre, \$1 | |
| 11 Orange coloured picotee, 75 cts. | |
| 12 Pheasant eyed, 37 cts. | |

N. B. Many new varieties have recently been received from Europe, which will be stated in the next Catalogue.

PINKS, 25 Cents each.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| • 1 Common garden, <i>many colours</i> | } Dianthus hortensis | |
| 2 Maiden | | _____ deltoides |
| 3 China, or <i>Indian</i> | | _____ superbus |
| 4 Mule, or <i>hybrid</i> | | _____ hybridus |
| 5 Sweet William | _____ barbatus | |
| 6 Moss | Phlox setacea | |
| 7 Mountain | Silene pennsylvanica | |

CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Chrysanthemum indicum. Class, *Syngenesia*.
Order, *Superflua*.

[This superb flower is deservedly esteemed; being perfectly hardy, and affording a most brilliant display, at a time when the chilling blasts of autumn have left us but the vestiges of departed verdure.]

- 1 White, 50 cts.
- 2 White quilled, 50 cts.
- 3 Buff changeable, *red and buff flowers on the same plant*, 50 cts.
- 4 Purple, 50 cts.
- 5 Lilac quilled, 50 cts.
- 6 Rose coloured, 50 cts.
- 7 Rose and white, \$1
- 8 Lilac and white, \$1
- 9 Dark crimson, \$1
- 10 Light orange, \$1
- 11 Dark orange, \$1
- 12 Straw coloured quilled, \$1
- 13 Dark yellow, \$1
- 14 Light yellow, \$1

RIMROSES, POLEANTHUS, AURICULAS, and COWSLIPS. Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Yellow, or poetic primrose, }
50 cts. | Primula vulgaris |
| 2 Purple do. 50 cts. | —— v. <i>purpurea</i> |
| 3 Double purple do. §1 | —— v. <i>purp. pleno</i> |
| 1 Double white do. §1 | —— v. <i>albo pleno</i> |
| 5 Double brown do, §2 | —— v. <i>fulva</i> |
| 3 Poleanthus, 25 varieties, }
each 50 cts. | —— polyanthos |
| 7 Double purple do. §1 | —— v. <i>purp. pleno</i> |
| 3 Auriculas, 20 varieties, each }
50 cts. | —— auricula |
| 3 Double purple do. §1 | —— v. <i>purp. pleno</i> |
| 0 Double yellow do. §1 | —— v. <i>flava pleno</i> |
| 1 Yellow cowslip, 50 cts. | —— veris |
| 2 Yellow oxlip, 50 cts. | —— v. <i>elatior</i> |
| 3 Purple do. or hose in hose, }
25 cts. | —— v. <i>purpurea</i> |
| 4 Bird's-eye cowslip, 50 cts. | —— farinosa |

RIS, or flower de luce, 25 Cents, except those noted. Class, *Triandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

This flower, from its great combination of colours (whence it derives its name) and altogether unique appearance, has ever found admirers among the curious and the scientific. By the recent addition of a large division of Genus *Morea*, the number of species has been increased to 55, to which may be added about 40 splendid varieties, which have been raised from seed by the Dutch; a small portion of these being tender, will be found under the *Green-house* head; arrangements have been made to import nearly all the other *hardy* species, which will probably be received before the autumn of the present year.]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Large purple German | Iris germanica |
| 2 Large two-coloured elder }
scented | —— sambucina |
| 3 Large white florentine, or }
Orris root, 37 cts. | —— florentina |

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 4 Great Chalcidonian, with
flowers beautifully mot-
tled, resembling the plum-
age of an Indian bird,
50 cts. | } | Iris susiana |
| 5 Naked stalked | | — aphylla |
| 6 Yellow Levantine, 37 cts. | | — ochroleuca |
| 7 Striped German, 37 cts. | | — spuria |
| 8 Variegated Hungarian, pur-
ple and orange, 50 cts. | } | — variegata |
| 9 Purple Virginian | | — virginica |
| 10 Various coloured | | — versicolor |
| 11 Prismatic | | — prismatica |
| 12 Red flowering, 37 cts. | | — cuprea |
| 13 Blue Carolina, 37 cts. | | — tridentata |
| 14 Dwarf vernal, 37 cts. | | — verna |
| 15 Dwarf crested | | — cristata |
| 16 Dwarf purple Austrian | | — pumila |
| 17 Snake's head, 50 cts. | | — tuberosa |
| 18 Chinese, \$1 | | — chinensis |
| 19 Siberian, 50 cts. | | — sibirica |
| 20 Striped leaved, \$1 | | — fætidissima, varieg. |
| 21 Persian | } | — persica |
| 22 Spanish bulbous | | — xiphium |
| 23 Double flowering do. | | — v. pleno |
| 24 English bulbous | | — xiphioides |
- for 30 superb
var. see Bul-
bous flowers.

An assortment of 20 species of Iris for \$6

HEMEROCALLIS, or Day Lily.

Class, *Hexandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Bright yellow, 25 cts. | Hemerocallis flava |
| 2 Double do. \$1 | _____ v. pleno |
| 3 Red, or copper coloured, 25 cts. | _____ fulva |
| 4 Double do. \$1 | _____ v. pleno |
| 5 Blue Japanese, 50 cts. | _____ caerulea |
| 6 White do. splendid, \$1 | _____ alba |
| 7 Grass leaved, \$1 | _____ graminea |

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS,

25 Cents, except those noted.

1 St. Bruno's lily, 50 cts.	<i>Anthericum liliastrum.</i>
2 Grass leaved anthericum, 50 cts.	_____ <i>liliago</i>
3 Scarlet Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis.</i>
4 European blue do.	_____ <i>vulgaris</i>
5 Purple do.	_____ <i>v. purp.</i>
6 White do.	_____ <i>v. albo</i>
7 Red do.	_____ <i>v. rubro</i>
8 Striped do. beautiful, 50 cts.	_____ <i>hybrida</i>
9 Tarragon, or astragon	<i>Artemisia dracunculus.</i>
10 European reed, 50 cts.	<i>Arundo phragmites</i>
11 Coloured do. 50 cts.	_____ <i>colorata</i>
12 Ribband grass	_____ <i>v. striata</i>
13 Orange coloured swallow-wort	<i>Asclepias tuberosa.</i>
14 Red do.	_____ <i>incarnata</i>
15 White do.	_____ <i>verticillata.</i>
16 Yellow asphodel, or king's spear, 50 cts.	<i>Asphodelus luteus</i>
17 White do. 50 cts.	_____ <i>ramosus.</i>
18 Mount Taurus do. 50 cts.	_____ <i>tauricus.</i>
19 Aster, many species	<i>Aster, sp.</i>
20 Mountain daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
21 Double red do.	_____ <i>hortensis</i>
22 Red quilled do.	_____ <i>v. fistulosa</i>
23 White do. 50 cts.	_____ <i>v. alba</i>
24 White quilled do. 50 cts.	_____ <i>fistulosa.</i>
25 Blush quilled do. 50 cts.	_____ <i>v. carnea</i>
26 Variegated do.	_____ <i>v. variegata</i>
27 Hen and chicken do. 50 cts.	_____ <i>v. prolifera</i>
28 Prickly pear, or Indian fig, 50 cts.	<i>Cactus opuntia</i>
29 Great bellflower, or throat-wort, 50 cts.	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>
30 Syrian do. 50 cts.	_____ <i>mollis</i>
31 Maryland cassia	<i>Cassia marylandica.</i>

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 32 Blue catananche, <i>beautiful</i> , 50 cts. | } | Catananche cæruia |
| 33 New-Jersey tea, <i>delicate</i> , 50 cts. | | Ceanothus americana |
| 34 White chelone | | Chelone glabra |
| 35 Black snake root | | Cimicifuga serpent |
| 36 Lily of the valley | | Convallaria majali |
| 37 Solomon's seal | | _____ racem |
| 38 Rose coloured perennial
convolvulus | } | Convolvulus sepiu |
| 39 Large white do. 50 cts. | | _____ pandura |
| 40 Double white do. \$1 | | _____ v. plena |
| 41 Official Jalap, 50 cts. | | _____ jalapa |
| 42 Palmated coreopsis | | Coreopsis tripteris |
| 43 Superb do. \$1 | | _____ tinctoria |
| 44 Yellow lady's slipper, 50 cts. | { | Cypripedium pul |
| | | cens |
| 45 White and red splendid do.
75 cts. | } | _____ spectabi |
| | | _____ humile |
| 46 Red do. 37 cts. | | _____ calceolu |
| 47 European yellow do. \$1 | | |
| 48 Siberian bee larkspur | | Delphinium elatun |
| 49 Large flowering do. 50 cts. | | _____ grandiflor |
| 50 Double flowering do. \$1 | | _____ v. pleno |
| 51 Azure blue do. 50 cts. | | _____ azureum |
| 52 Silesian palmated do. 50 cts. | | _____ intermedi |
| 53 White Fraxinella. <i>This</i>
<i>plant is said to exhale in-</i>
<i>flammable gas</i> , 50 cts. | } | Dictamnus alba |
| | | _____ v. rubra |
| 54 Red do. 50 cts. | | |
| 55 Virginian dragon's head | { | Dracocephalum |
| | | ginitum |
| 56 Narrow leaved epilobium,
50 cts. | } | Epilobium angustif |
| | | um |
| 57 Yucca leaved eryngo, 37 cts. | | Eryngium yuccifoli |
| 58 Flat leaved do. 50 cts. | | _____ planum |
| 59 Blue eupatorium, <i>beautiful</i> , 50 cts. | } | Eupatorium cælesti |
| | | num |
| 60 Purple do. | | _____ purpureu |
| 61 Trifoliatedo. and many others | | _____ trifoliatu |

52 Soapwort gentian	Gentiana saponaria
53 Crosswort do.	———— cruciata
54 Large leaved do.	———— macrophylla
55 Bloody geranium	{ Geranium sanguin-
	eum
56 Blue do.	———— maculatum
57 Iberian do. 50 cts.	———— ibericum
58 Yellow gerardia, <i>splendid</i> , 37 cts.	} Gerardia quercifolia
59 European liquorice, 50 cts.	Glycyrrhiza glabra
70 Autumnal flowering helenium	Helenium autumnale
71 Perennial sunflower	Helianthus divaricatus
72 Tallest do.	———— altissimus
73 Narrow leaved do.	———— angustifolius
74 Rose coloured hibiscus	Hibiscus palustris
75 White and purple do. <i>splen-</i> <i>did</i> , 37 cts.	} ————— moscheutos
76 Halbert leaved do. 37 cts.	———— militaris
77 Largest St. John's-wort, 37 cts.	Hypericum ascyroides
78 Grape leaved Kitaibelia, 50 cts	Kitaibelia vitifolia
79 Rose coloured perennial pea	Lathyrus latifolius
80 Vanilla scented Liatris, 50 cts.	Liatris odoratissima
81 Scarlet cardinal flower	Lobelia cardinalis
82 Blue lobelia	———— siphilitica
83 Crimson do. 50 cts.	———— fulgens
84 Splendid do. \$1	———— splendens
85 Blue perennial lupin	Lupinus perennis
86 Yellow do. do. 50 cts.	———— nootkatensis
87 Scarlet lychnis	Lychnis chalcodonica
88 Double scarlet. do. <i>very</i> <i>splendid</i> , 50 cts.	} ————— v. pleno
89 Carolina reed, 50 cts.	Micgia macrosperma
90 Delicate mimosa, <i>beautiful</i> , 50 cts.	} Mimosa illinoensis
91 Blue monkey flower	Mimulus ringens
92 Crimson monarda	Monarda didyma
93 Yellow do.	———— punctata
94 Pale purple do.	———— oblongata
95 Pale red do.	———— fistulosa
96 White do. 50 cts.	———— gracilis

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 107 Forget-me-not | Myosotis arvensis |
| 98 Oriental poppy, 50 cts. | Papaver orientale |
| 99 Blackberry lily | Pardanthus chinensis |
| 100 Red phlox, or <i>lychnadea</i> | Phlox paniculata |
| 101 Purple spotted do. | — maculata |
| 102 Wave-leaved do. | — undulata |
| 103 White do. | — suaveolens |
| 104 Pale red do. | — subulata |
| 105 Purple everlasting pea | Pisum maritimum |
| 106 May apple, or <i>wild mandrake</i> | Podophyllum peltatum |
| 107 Blue Greek valerian, 37 cts. | Polemonium ceruleum |
| 108 Double feverfew, 37 cts. | Pyrethrum parthenium |
| 109 Double yellow ranunculus, 50 cts. | Ranunculus acris, & |
| 110 Double white do. or <i>fair-</i>
<i>maids of France</i> , 75 cts. | — aconitifolius, & |
| 111 Dyer's madder | Rubia tinctorium |
| 112 Purple rudbeckia | Rudbeckia purpurea |
| 113 Jagged-leaved yellow do. | — laciniata |
| 114 Hairy-leaved yellow do. | — hirta |
| 115 White officinal soapwort | Saponaria officinalis |
| 116 Double white do. | — v. pleno |
| 117 Double rose-coloured do. | — v. roseo |
| 118 Purple side saddle flower,
50 cts. | Sarracenia purpurea |
| 119 Yellow do. 50 cts. | — flava |
| 120 Purple Siberian saxifrage,
50 cts. | Saxifraga crassifolia |
| 121 Chinese creeping do. 37 cts. | — sarmentos |
| 122 True scullcap | Scutellaria lateriflora |
| 123 Live-for-ever, or <i>ever-</i>
<i>green orpine</i> | Sedum anacampseros |
| 124 Yellow flowering stonecrop | — aizoon |
| 125 Blue sophora | Sophora caerulea |
| 126 White do. | — alba |
| 127 Yellow do. <i>This plant</i>
<i>possesses the singular</i>
<i>property of driving away</i>
<i>flies from any situation</i>
<i>where a branch is placed</i> | — tinctoria |

- 128 Medicinal pink-root, 50 cts. *Spigelia marylandica*
 129 Double meadow-sweet, } *Spiræa ulmaria*, pl.
 37 cts.
 130 Double drop-wort, 50 cts. ——— *filipendula*, pl.
 131 Red Siberian spiræa, 37 cts. ——— *lobata*
 132 Thrift, or sea pink *Statice armeria*
 133 Blue Virginian spider-wort *Tradescantia virginica*
 134 Pale blue do. 37 cts. ——— *v. pallida*
 135 Rose coloured do. 50 cts. ——— *rosea*
 136 European globe flower, } *Trollius europæus*
 50 cts.
 127 Asiatic do. 50 cts. ——— *asiaticus*
 138 Rose coloured vervain *Verbena aubletia*
 139 Scarlet valerian 37 cts. *Valeriana rubra*
 140 White do. 37 cts. ——— *v. alba*
 141 Green American hellebore *Veratrum viride*
 142 Purple autumnal vernonia { *Vernonia noveboracensis*
 143 Virginian speedwell, cele- }
 brated for cures of drop- }
 sy, leprosy, and salt- } *Veronica virginica*
 rheum, 50 cts. or a quan- }
 tity with prescription, §3 }
- 144 Blue fragrant violet, 12 cts. *Viola odorata*
 145 Double blue do. ——— *v. pleno*
 146 Bird's-foot do. 12 cts. ——— *pedata*
 147 Palmated do. 12 cts. ——— *palmata*
 148 Adam's thread, or thready } *Yucca filamentosa*
 yucca, 50 cts. }

MEDICINAL and CULINARY EXOTICS,

Biennial and Perennial, 12 to 25 Cents each,
 except those noted.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Chives | <i>Allium schnænoprasum</i> |
| 2 Common garlick | —— <i>sativum</i> |
| 3 Marsh mallow | <i>Althæa officinalis</i> |
| 4 Sweet alyssum | <i>Alyssum maritimum</i> |
| 5 Official bugloss, 37 cts. | <i>Anchusa officinalis</i> |

6 Dill	Anethum graveolens
7 Finocchio	——— <i>v. ozoricum</i>
3 Fennel	——— <i>fœniculum</i>
9 Chamemile	Anthemis nobilis
10 Smallage	Apium graveolens
11 Burdock	Arctium lappa
12 Wormwood	Artemesia absinthium
13 Garden angelica	Angelica archangelica
14 Black swallow-wort, 37 cts.	Asclepias nigra
15 Deadly nightshade, 50 cts.	Atropa belladona
16 Mandrake, 50 cts.	——— <i>mandragora</i>
17 Official borage	Borago officinalis
18 Caraway	Carum carui
19 Celandine	Chelidonium majus
20 Wild succory	Chicorium intybus
21 Horse radish	Cochlearia armoracia
22 Poison hemlock	Conium maculatum
23 Coriander	Coriandrum sativum
24 Sea kale	Crambe maritima
25 Purple fox-glove	Digitalis purpurea
26 White do.	——— <i>v. alba</i>
27 Fuller's teazel	Dipsacus fullonium
28 Wild do.	——— <i>sylvestris</i>
29 Caper spurge	Euphorbia lathyris
30 Official goat's-rue	Galega officinalis
31 Green hellebore, 50 cts.	Helleborus viridis
32 Black do. or Christmas rose, 50 cts.	——— <i>niger</i>
33 Jerusalem artichoke	Helianthus tuberosus
34 Sweet rocket	Hesperis matronalis
35 Common hop	Humulus lupulus
36 Black henbane	Hyoscyamus niger
37 Official hyssop	Hyssopus officinalis
38 Elecampane	Inula helenium
39 Dyer's woad	Isatis tinctoria
40 Common lavender	Lavandula spica
41 Dandelion	Leontodon taraxacum
42 Mother-wort	Leonurus cardiaca
43 Lovage	Ligusticum levisticum
44 Horehound	Marrubium vulgare

45 Common balm	Melissa officinalis
46 Peppermint	Mentha piperita
47 Spearmint	—— viridis
48 Catmint, or <i>nep</i>	Nepeta cataria
49 Common marjoram	Origanum vulgare
50 Common winter cherry	Physalis alkekengi
51 Anise	Pimpinella anisum
52 Common burnet	Poterium sanguisorba
53 Great self-heal	Prunella grandiflora
54 Wave-leaved rhubarb, 50 cts.	Rheum undulatum
55 Turkey do. 50 cts.	—— rhaponticum
56 Official do. 50 cts.	—— palmatum
57 Garden patience dock	Rumex patientia
58 Garden sorrel	—— acetosa
59 Common rue	Ruta graveolens
60 Official sage	Salvia officinalis
61 Clary	—— sclarea
62 Official, or <i>field burnet</i>	Sanguisorba officinalis
63 Sweet scabious	Scabiosa atropurpurea
64 Myrrh, or <i>sweet sicley</i>	Scandix odorata
65 Common house-leek	{ Sempervivum tec- torum
66 Water-cress	Sisymbrium officinalis
67 Skirret	Sium sirsarum
68 Comfrey	Symphytum officinale
69 Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare
70 Common thyme	Thymus vulgaris
71 Lemon do.	—— serpyllum
72 Fenugreek	{ Trigonella foenum- græcum

**BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL EXOTIC
FLOWERS, 12 to 25 Cents each, except
those noted.**

1 Rose campion	Agrostemma coronaria
2 Common hollyhock	Althæa rosea
3 Chinese double, yellow, } black, crimson, &c. }	—— sinensis, pl.

4 Scarlet snap dragon	Antirrhinum majus
5 Ivy leaved toad flax, <i>beautiful</i>	——— cymbalaria
6 Quaking grass	Brixa media
7 Canterbury bell	Campanula medium
8 Caledonian thistle	Carduus eriophorus
9 Bladder campion	Cucubalus behen
10 Great globe thistle	{ Echinops sphærocephalus
11 Musk	{ Geranium moschatum
12 French honeysuckle	{ Hedysarum coronarium
13 Perennial flax	Linum perenne
14 Honesty, or satin leaf	Lunaria biennis ✓
15 Diœcious lychnis	Lychnis dioica
16 Broad Siberian plantain	Plantago maxima
17 White upright reseda	Reseda alba
18 London pride	Saxifraga umbrosa
19 Woolly leaved stachys	Stachys lanata
20 Heart's ease, or pansy	Viola tricolor

ANNUAL FLOWERS.

Several hundred species are cultivated in the Garden, but they are of so little moment, that it would be superfluous to give their names in detail.

The following EXOTICS have recently been added to the collection, and are under cultivation.

1 Aconitum barbatum	8 Campanula liliifolia
2 Androsace lactiflora	9 Carlina ——?
3 Asperula apazino	10 Cissus acida
4 Aster sibericus	11 Cucubalus tartaricus
5 Astragalus onobrychis	12 Dipsacus ferax
6 Begonia spathulata	13 Erysimum cuspidatum
7 Campanula betonicifolia	14 Fumaria officinalis

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 15 <i>Genista juncea</i> | 32 <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> |
| 16 <i>Geum atlanticum</i> | 33 <i>Saponaria vaccaria</i> |
| 17 <i>Hieraceum lawsonii</i> | 34 <i>Scabiosa uralensis</i> |
| 18 ——— <i>longifolium</i> | 35 <i>Scrophularia chrysan-</i> |
| 19 <i>Iberis ciliata</i> ? | <i>themifolia</i> |
| 20 <i>Indigofera, fol. pinnat. ?</i> | 36 <i>Scutellaria rubicunda</i> |
| 21 <i>Isatis oblongata</i> | 37 <i>Silene mollissima</i> |
| 22 <i>Lotus tenuior</i> | 38 ——— <i>supina</i> |
| 23 <i>Lychnis brachypetala</i> | 39 ——— <i>infracta</i> |
| 24 <i>Marrubium atsine</i> | 40 <i>Sisymbrium ropsia</i> |
| 25 <i>Melilotus</i> ——— ? | 41 <i>Stachys cordifolia</i> |
| 26 <i>Orobis hirsutus</i> | 42 <i>Symphytum tauricum</i> |
| 27 ——— <i>digitatus</i> | 43 <i>Triticum junceum</i> |
| 28 <i>Phlomis nepetifolia</i> | 44 <i>Turritis lœselii</i> |
| 29 <i>Pimpinella aromatica</i> | 45 <i>Urena reticulata</i> |
| 30 <i>Pinus halepensis</i> | 46 <i>Vicia megalosperma</i> |
| 31 <i>Pyrethrum carneum</i> | |



BULBOUS AND FIBROUS ROOTED PLANTS.

The following have been selected with great care from the finest collections in Holland, and are remarkable for their size, beauty, or delicacy; they are cultivated under the same names with which they were imported, and the prices of many of them are less than the retail prices in Holland, relying on the increase for remuneration.

† denotes extra fine sorts.
† ——— the earliest sorts.
* ——— those that are tender.

DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

Hyacinthus orientalis.

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

Deep Red and Crimson.

	Each. 5 cts.	Dozen. 5 cts.
1 † Amelia Galotti	50	4
2 † Augustus rex	75	6
3 † Beauté suprême	50	4
4 Betty	1	0
5 †† Boerhave	37	3 25
6 †† Bouquet formé	50	4 50
7 Charlotte Mortimer	37	3
8 Count Bathiany	25	2 50
9 † Count de la Coste	1	8
10 † Couronne d'or	50	4 50
11 † Delice de flore	50	4 50
12 †† Delice du printemps	50	4 50
13 †† Diadème de flore	25	3
14 † Diamant mine	50	4
15 Dido	25	3
16 † Dutchesse de Parma	50	4

17	Flora Rosenkrans
18	††Flos sanguineus
19	††pastor fido
20	††illustre pyramidale
21	La précieuse
22	†La fidelle
23	La victoire
24	†L'opulence
25	††Madame Zoutman
26	Marquis de la Coste
27	Pileus cardinalis
28	Prince roos
29	Princesse Autrichienne
30	†Rex rubrorum
31	Rose mignonne
32	Rouge bordre vert, <i>red and green</i>
33	Rubro Cæsar
34	†Soleil brilliant
35	Superbe royale
36	†Viscountess d'Hereria
	Finest reds, 50 varieties by name
	Fine reds, 100 varieties mixed

Pale Red and Rosy.

1	Bailif of Zuidwyk
2	†Beauté brillante
3	†Beauté honteuse
4	†Charlotte de Montmorency
5	†Gloriosa superba
6	†Groot voorst, <i>grand duc</i>
7	Habit nuptial
8	†Hugo grotius
9	†Julia
10	La magnifique
11	†L'honneur d'Amsterdam
12	Marquis de Bonacque
13	Penelope
14	†Rose virginale

Each. 5 cts.	Dozen. 5 cts.
25	3
37	3 25
25	2 50
25	2 50
31	3
37	3 50
1	8
75	6
50	4
75	6
25	2 50
25	2 50
1	8
50	4 50
25	2 50
50	4
25	2 50
25	2 50
1	8
	3
25	1 50
50	4
1	8
1	8
50	4 50
62	6
50	4 50
37	3 50
25	2 50
31	3
31	3 25
62	6
37	3 35
25	3
50	4

15	Rose surpassante
16	†Rose agréable
17	†Rose sceptre
18	†Temple of Diana
19	†Temple of Apollo
Finest rosy, &c. 40 varieties by name	
Fine do. 75 varieties mixed	

Each.	Dozen.
8 cts.	8 cts.
37	3
25	2 50
50	4 50
25	2 50
37	3 25
	3
25	1 50

Purple and Dark Blue.

1	Bailif d'Amstelland
2	Bleu Foncé
3	†Cæruleus imperialis
4	Charmante violette
5	Commandant
6	Count Van Beuren
7	†Count d'Ovelliers
8	†Datames
9	Dutchess of Normandy
10	Emperor Titus
11	Emperor Tiberius
12	Fontainebleau
13	Globe celeste
14	Habit Romain
15	†Jupiter
16	King's spear
17	King Aginsarus
18	†La bien aimé
19	La ville de Marseilles
20	††L'amitié
21	†La majestueuse
22	Linnæus
23	††Martinet
24	†Mon ami
25	††Negros superbe
26	Nigritienne
27	Pluto
28	Pourpre imperiale
29	Roi des bleues

25	2 50
25	2 50
31	3
25	2 50
50	4 50
25	2 50
50	4 50
50	4 50
50	4
25	3
25	2 50
31	3
62	6
25	2 50
75	6
50	4 50
25	2 50
25	2 50
50	4 50
31	3
75	6
25	2 50
50	4 50
37	4
50	4 50
37	3
25	2 50
31	3
62	6

	Each. \$ cts.	Dzns: \$ cts.
30 †Superbe-en noir	50	4 50
31 Susanna Elizabeth	75	6
32 Tyrian purple	37	3
33 Velours noir	50	4 50
34 ††Velours pourpre	50	4 50
Finest purples, &c. 60 varieties by name		3
Fine do. and do. 100 varieties mixed	25	1 50

Pale Blue and Grisdelin.

1 ††Admiral de Ruyter	25	2 50
2 ††A-la-mode	31	3
3 Belle agathe	25	3
4 ††Bucentaurus	31	3
5 Captain General	62	6
6 Count Bentick.	75	6
7 †Count de St. Priest	1	8
8 Diomedes	31	3
9 Dome d'Utrecht	37	3 25
10 Duke d'Anjou.	25	2 50
11 Flora	37	3 25
12 ††Globe terrestre	37	3 25
13 Gloria florum	25	2 50
14 Grande merveilleuse	25	2 50
15 Grand treasurer of Britain.	25	2 50
16 Grand Sultan.	25	2 50
17 Habit brilliant	50	4 50
18 Incomparable azure	25	2 50
19 La rosée	37	3 25
20 †Monsieur	62	6
21 Nouvelle mode	50	4 50
22 †Pasquin.	50	4 50
23 ††Passetout	25	2 50
24 Prince Henry de Prusse	37	3 25
25 Robinson	25	3
26 States General	25	3
Finest pale blues, &c. 40 varieties by name		3
Fine do. 50 varieties mixed	25	1 50

White, and White with Yellow Eyes.

	Each. \$ cts.	Doe Chi. \$ cts.
1 Amable blanche	50	4 50
2 Andromeda	31	3
3 Bien aimé	25	2 50
4 †Blanche fleur	25	2 50
5 †Concordia	75	6
6 Don gratuit	25	3
7 Dutchess of Berry	37	3
8 Dutchess of Bedford	25	2 50
9 Dulcinea	25	2 50
10 ††Flavo superbe	31	3
11 Gloria florum	25	2 50
12 Grand triumph	25	2 50
13 †Hermine	25	2 50
14 Illustre pyramidale	31	3
15 Infante Princesse	25	2 50
16 Jeannette	75	6
17 Liberté d'or	25	2 50
18 †Margrave of Baden	25	3
19 †Marmontel	50	4
20 Minerva	25	2 50
21 Nannette	31	3
22 Saturnus	62	6
23 Sceptre d'or	50	4 50
24 ††Sultan Achmet	50	4 50
25 †Suprema alba	1	8
26 Virgo	25	3
40 finest varieties by name		3
60 fine do. mixed	25	1 50

White, with Red and Pink Eyes.

1 ††Admiral Zoutman	37	3
2 †Anna Maria	1	8
3 †Belle blanche incarnate	25	2 50
4 †Belle forme	37	3 50
5 Diana of Ephesus	62	6
6 ††Duke of Berry	50	4 50
7 †Furius Camillus	1	0

- 8 †Gloria florum suprema
 9 †Illustre beauté
 10 Jewel of Harlaem
 11 King Solomon
 12 La belle nouailles
 13 †Madame de St. Simon
 14 ††Og, king of Basan
 15 †Prince Guillaume Frederick
 30 finest varieties by name
 40 fine do. mixed

Each \$	Doz. 12	Each \$	Doz. 12
75	6		
31	3		
25	2	50	
50	4	50	
25	2	50	
50	4	50	
50	4	50	
50	4	50	
	3		
25	1	50	

White, with Violet and Purple Eyes.

- 1 †Bailif de Zuidwyk
 2 Beauté tendre
 3 ††Bijoux des amateurs
 4 †Candidus violaceus
 5 ††Cœur amiable
 6 Cœur noir
 7 Constantia Elizabeth
 8 †Dr. Franklin
 9 ††Flavus Josephus
 10 Paris de Marmontel
 11 Passe virgo
 12 †Sphera mundi
 13 States General
 14 †Violet superbe
 40 finest varieties by name
 50 fine do. mixed

50	4	50	
50	4	50	
50	4		
37	3		
25	2	50	
50	2	50	
25	2	50	
50	4	50	
50	4		
25	2	50	
31	3		
62	6		
50	4	50	
50	4	50	
	3		
25	1	50	

Yellow, with various coloured eyes.

- 1 Anna Pawlowna
 2 Anton
 4 †Bouquet orange
 4 Chrysolora
 5 †Duc de Berry d'or
 6 †Grand Alexander
 7 Jaune constante
 8 Jaune inconstante

1	50	12	
	75	6	
1		9	
	50	4	50
	50	4	50
2	50	20	
1		9	
	50	4	50

- 9 ††L'or vegetable
 10 Louis d'or
 11 Ophir
 12 Pyramide jaune
 20 finest varieties *by name*
 25 fine *do. mixed*
 Inferior mixed

Each. 8 cts.	Doson. 8 cts.
37	3
50	3
31	3
50	4 50
	6
31	3
25	2

SINGLE HYACINTHS.

Red and Rosy.

- 1 Acteur 25 2 50
 2 Amable Rozette 25 2 50
 3 Belle Hollandoise 25 2 50
 4 †Henrietta Wilhelmina 50 4 50
 5 Orange rouge 25 2 50
 6 †Paix d'Amiens, *crimson, extra* 1 9
 7 †Princess of Esterhazy 62 6
 8 Theodora Wilhelmina 50 4 50
 25 varieties, *by name* 3
 40 *do. mixed* 25 1 50

Blue and Purple.

- 1 †Appius 50 4 50
 2 Belle porcelaine 25 2 50
 3 Bonaparte 50 4 50
 4 Ceruleus imperialis 25 2 50
 5 Charmante bonté 25 2 50
 6 Charmante pourpre 25 2 50
 7 Count Van Buren 25 2 50
 8 †Emilius 25 2 50
 9 Emicus 50 4 50
 10 L'ami du cœur 50 4 50
 11 Lord Nelson 25 2 50
 12 †Parfait bouquet 37 3 50
 13 Pausanias 25 2 50

	Each. \$ cts.	Dozen. \$ cts.
14 Perle de France	31	3 50
15 Perruque noir	50	4 50
16 Vainqueur	37	3 50
25 varieties by name		2 50
40 do. mixed	25	1 50

White.

1 Belle Galathé	25	2 50
2 †Grand Blanche imperiale	25	2 50
3 Grandeur triumpant	25	2 50
4 Monarque du monde	50	4 50
5 †† Premier noble	25	2 50
6 Pyramide superbe	25	2 50
7 Seconde imperiale	25	2 50
8 Triumph blandina	31	3
9 Triumph of Noordwyk	25	2 50
20 varieties by name		2 50
25 do. mixed	25	1 50

Yellow.

1 Adonia	25	2 50
2 Couronne Van Audan	25	2 50
3 †Jonquille	50	4 50
4 Pluie d'or	25	2 50
5 Prince d'Orange	31	3
6 Toison d'or	25	2 50
7 Vorst Van Dessau	37	3
12 varieties by name		2 50
20 do. mixed	25	1 50

HYACINTHS—Different Species.

1 Bluegrape Hyacinth	Hyacinthus botryoides	20	1 25
2 Purple grape	_____ v. <i>purpureo</i>	25	1 50
3 White grape	_____ v. <i>albo</i>	25	1 50
4 Pale grape	_____ v. <i>pallido</i>	25	1 50

			Each. \$ cts.	Dozen. \$ cts.
5 Blue Belgic	<i>Hyacinthus belgicus</i>		25	2
6 Flesh coloured do.	_____ <i>v. carneo</i>		25	2
7 Red do.	_____ <i>v. rubro</i>		25	2
8 White do.	_____ <i>v. albo</i>		25	2
9 Large, purple grape	_____ <i>comosus</i>		25	2
10 † Large feathered	_____ <i>monstrosus</i>		25	2
11 Small do.	_____ <i>v. plumosus</i>		25	2
12 Musk, or nutmeg	_____ <i>muscari</i>		25	1 50
13 Large do.	_____ <i>v. major</i>		25	2
14 Blue harebells	_____ <i>nonscriptus</i>		12	1
15 Small blue do.	_____ <i>v. cerul. min.</i>		12	1
16 White do.	_____ <i>v. albo</i>		20	1 50
17 Rose do.	_____ <i>v. roseo</i>		20	1 50
18 Red do.	_____ <i>v. rubro</i>		20	1 50
19 Violet do.	_____ <i>v. violaceo</i>		20	1 50
20 Wolgarian	_____ <i>Wolgarius</i>		50	4 50

HYACINTHS—By Assortments.

The first assortment of 100 Hyacinths, of 100 exquisite double varieties, one of each by name	\$35
The second assortment of 100 do. of 50 fine double varieties, two of each by name	25
The third assortment of 100 do. of 25 good double varieties, four of each by name	20
The fourth assortment of 100 do. of 20 varieties, five of each by name	15
Various kinds, mixed, per 100	12

TULIP. *Tulipa gesneriana.*
 Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

Early Tulips.

These are of every shade, and begin blooming about two weeks before any of the others.

	Each \$ cts	Dozen. \$ cts.
1 Aspasia	25	2
2 †Bizar blyhof	25	2
3 ——— verdiset	25	2
4 ——— plaisante	25	1 75
5 † — — pronkert	50	3 50
6 ——— d'Allemagne, producing often several flowers on one stalk	50	4
7 Brun pourpre	25	2
8 Cerise panaché	37	3
9 † ——— rectifié, extra	50	4 50
10 †Clairmond	25	2
11 ——— seconde	25	2
12 ——— goude	25	2
13 Count Holstein	25	2
14 Cramoisie royale	25	2
15 ——— superbe	25	2
16 ——— de Baden, rectifié	50	1 50
17 Damiathé blanche	25	2
18 Duke Van Thol	25	1 75
19 ——— Voorhelm	25	2
20 ——— Orange	25	2
21 ——— de Holstein	25	2
22 ——— de Wurtemberg	25	2 50
23 ——— Bennebroek	25	2
24 ——— Victor	25	2
25 Drap d'or	25	2
26 Feu de Moscow	25	2
27 ——— d'Aboukir	25	2 50
28 ——— de l'Empire, striped leaved	25	2
29 Graaf florus	25	2

	Each. \$ cts.	Dozen \$ cts.
30 Grand maitre de Maltha	25	2
31 Hecuba	25	2
32 Isabelle	25	2
33 Lac bon flos, <i>striped leaved</i>	25	2
34 Le brilliant	37	3
35 Manasse	25	2
36 Ma plus aimable	25	2
37 Milthiades, <i>pure white</i>	25	2
38 Minerva	25	2
39 Paars Morlion, <i>rectifié</i>	25	2
40 Paragon Yzerhand	25	2
41 ——— gulde bloem	25	2
42 ——— Brandson	25	2
43 Pottetaker	25	2
44 Rose merveille	25	2 50
45 Ruban d'or	25	1 75
46 †Standard royal	25	2
47 Thomas Moore	25	2
48 Ulysses	25	2
49 Vuurberg	25	2
50 Wapen Van Leyden, <i>Leyden Arms</i>	25	1 75
51 White swan	25	2
52 White bordered red	25	2
53 Yellow and red Van Leyden	25	2
75 finest varieties, <i>by name</i>		2
100 fine do. <i>mixed</i>	20	1 50

Bizarre Tulips.

These are violet, purple, brown, red, and rose-coloured, and all intermediate shades on yellow grounds.

1 Abbadon	37	3 50
2 African, <i>striped leaved</i>	37	3
3 †Anacreon	50	4 50
4 Aquivera	37	3
5 Aurora borealis	50	4
6 †Beauté parfaite	50	4

	Each. \$ cts.	Dozen. \$ cts.
7 Charbonnier noir	62	6
8 †Duke of Richmond	25	2
9 †Electeur de Cologne	37	3 50
10 Fredericus rex	25	2
11 †General Daun	25	2
12 Gloire de France	25	2
13 †Gloria mundi	1	9
14 Goliah	37	3
15 †Gordianus	62	6
16 Grand duke	25	2
17 †Grand monarque	1	9
18 †Grand triumph	50	4 50
19 Incomparable primus	50	4
20 La reine	25	2
21 L'Autrichien	62	6
22 Le Dœuil, or devil	50	4
23 †Madagascar	50	4 50
24 †Mandello	50	4 50
25 Nouveau triumpphant	25	2
26 †Pain d'épices	25	2
27 Pourpre de Tyre	50	4
28 Sans mère, very large	50	4 50
29 Semiramus	37	4
30 †Semper Augustus. <i>This tulip sold during the Tulip-mania, in Holland, for \$4000</i>	1	9
31 †Tige rouge, red stem	50	4 50
32 †Yellow crown	37	3
60 finest varieties, by name		2
100 fine do. mixed	20	1 50

Bibloem Tulips.

*These are black, purple, violet, and brown,
and all intermediate shades on white
grounds.*

1 Clovis	25	2
2 Croonvogel	25	2
3 Grand Tamerlane	25	2 50
4 †—— cheval noir	1	50 12

	Each. 5 cts.	Dozen. 5 cts.
5 †Grand Turk		50 4 50
6 †Imperatrice Romaine	1	50 12
7 King George		62 6
8 †Queen of the Moors		25 2
9 †Roi de Congo		75 6
10 Triumph de Lille, <i>rectifié</i>		50 4 50
11 Violet King		50 4 50
12 †—— ma favorite		75 6
13 †Washington, <i>singular</i>	1	8
30 finest varieties, <i>by name</i>		3
20 fine do. <i>by name</i>		2
50 fine do. <i>mixed</i>	20	1 50
<i>Red, rosy, crimson, and scarlet, on white grounds.</i>		
1 Absalom		37 3 50
2 †Agrandeur		50 4 50
3 †Bacu rectifié, <i>extra</i>	1	50 12
4 †Belle berdine		25 2
5 †Cramoisie velonia		37 3
6 †Danae		
7 Duke of Lancaster		37 3
8 Eleonora		25 2
9 †Globe terrestre		25 2
10 Koningshof		25 2
11 La beauté fine		25 2
12 †La Comtesse		75 6
13 La ravisante, <i>striped leaved</i>		25 2 50
14 †Reine des cerises	1	9
15 †—— de France		25 2 50
16 †Rose blandina, <i>extra</i>		50 4
17 †—— camusa	1	50 12
18 †—— brillante	1	9
19 †—— tertia	1	9
20 †—— précieuse, <i>rectifié</i>		75 6
21 Soomerschoon		25 2
40 finest varieties, <i>by name</i>		3
20 fine do. <i>by name</i>		2
50 fine do. <i>mixed</i>	20	1 50

Double Tulips.

1	Admiral Kingsbergen
2	Barbarossa
3	Blanc bordre bleu
4	———— rouge
5	Bizar canelle
6	† Bonaparte, <i>very large</i>
7	Caffé brun
8	† ——— <i>flamed</i>
9	Concordia
10	Couleur de feu
11	† Couronne d'Hollande
12	† ——— imperiale
13	† ——— d'or, <i>yellow flamed</i>
14	———— blanche
15	Crenaad Condé
16	Duke Van Utrecht
17	—— Van Thol, <i>very early</i>
18	Feathered, <i>or parrot</i>
19	Fisonimus
20	Gaillarda
21	Golden pæony
22	Groener ridder
23	Imperible
24	———— panaché
25	Jaune imperiale
26	† La sublime
27	Lion d'Hollande
28	† Marriage de ma fille, <i>extra</i>
29	† Mode d'Hollande
30	Olive brown
31	† Ophir
32	Orange throne
33	Poolche roos
34	Pourpre imperiale
35	Prince Charles
36	† Proserpine
37	Rose printems

Each. \$ cts.	Doz. \$ cts.
50 4	
50 4	
25 2	
25 2	
25 2	
50 4	50
25 2	
25 2	50
25 2	
25 2	
50 4	50
50 4	50
31 3	
25 2	
25 2	
25 2	
37 3	50
31 3	
50 4	
25 2	
25 2	
25 2	
25 2	50
50 4	
50 4	50
25 2	
50 4	
50 4	50
25 2	50
50 4	
25 2	
25 2	
50 4	
25 2	
75 6	
25 2	

	Each. s	Doz. cts.	Doz. cts.
38 Rose éclatante		25	2
39 † — blanche		25	2
40 Rosa mundi		25	2
41 Rouge formidable	2		15
42 Salamander		50	4
43 ——— panaché		75	6
44 Superville		25	2
45 † Tournesol, extra, and very early	1	5	15
46 Warande		25	2
47 † Yellow rose, very fragrant		25	2
48 Zenophon		50	4
60 finest varieties, by name			2
75 fine do. mixed	20	1	50

Parrot Tulips.

The leaves of these have feathered edges, and, in addition to other colours, combine shades of green, which no other tulips do—from these circumstances their appearance is altogether unique.

1 Chevalier vert	25	2	50
2 Constantinople	25	2	
3 Couleur de café	50	4	50
4 † Margrave of Baden, extra	37	3	50
5 † Perfecta, extra	37	3	
6 Rubra major	50	4	
7 ——— minor	25	2	
8 Striped	37	3	
9 Yellow major	31	3	
10 ——— minor	25	2	
finest varieties, by name		2	
fine do. mixed		1	50

Primo Baguet and Rigaute Tulips.

These are very tall, and have extremely large flowers.

1 Admiral	37	3
2 King David	50	4
3 Lycurgus	75	6

	Each. \$ cts.	Dozes. \$ cts.
4 Merveille du monde	50	4
5 Samson	25	2
20 finest varieties, by name		2.
50 fine do. mixed	25	1 50

Breeder Tulips.

These, from possessing superior standard colours, are selected by the Dutch as most suitable to break into new varieties—for the method of doing this, see Treatise annexed.

1 Bruno	25	2
2 Cerise primo	37	3
3 Couronne pourpre	25	2
4 ——— jaune	25	2
5 La comprice	25	2
6 Marons	25	2
7 Meidalie	25	2
8 Ponceau à la fin pourpre	25	2
9 Sang de bœuf	50	4
10 Violet décisé	37	3
11 ——— boc	25	2
12 ——— lustré	50	4
13 ——— rougeatre	25	2
30 finest varieties, by name		2
40 fine do. mixed		1 50

TULIPS—Distinct Species.

1 Cape	Tulipa breyniana	1	9
2 Sweet yellow Florentine	——— sylvestris	25	2
3 Clusius' Sicilian	——— Clusiana	1	9
4 Celsian Levant	——— Celsiana	1	9

TULIPS—*By Assortments.*

The first assortment of 100 Tulips, of 100 exquisite varieties, one of each by name	\$30
The second assortment of 100 do. of 50 fine varieties, two of each by name	20
The third assortment of 100 do. of 25 good varieties, four of each by name	18
The fourth assortment of 100 do. of 20 varieties, five of each by name	15
Various colours mixed, per 100 roots	12
Common mixed, per 100 roots	6

CROWN IMPERIALS. *Fritillaria imperialis.*
 Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia*

	Each, \$ cts	Dosen, \$ cts.
1 Chinese	25	2 50
2 Chapeau de Prince, scarlet	25	2 50
3 Crown on crown, red	37	3
4 ————— yellow	37	3
5 Gelyia	37	3
6 Maximus, large red	37	3 50
7 Orange red	25	2 50
8 Pileus cardinalis, crimson	31	3
9 Prince hood, scarlet	25	2 50
10 Roman king, red	37	3
11 Royal standard	25	2 50
12 Rubro sulpherino	25	2 50
13 Sang de bœuf, blood coloured	25	2 50
14 Slagzwaard, red	25	2 50
15 William rex, fine red	25	2 50
16 Yellow	25	2 50
17 Yellow striped	50	5
18 Double yellow	50	5
19 ————— red	50	5

	Each. \$ cts.	Dozen. \$ cts.
20 †Gold striped	50	5
21 †Silver striped	50	5
30 varieties, <i>by name</i>		2 50
Reds, <i>various kinds, mixed</i>	25	2 25
Yellows do. do.	25	2 25
Reds and yellows, <i>various kinds, mixed</i>	25	2 25

FRITILLARIES.

Class, *Hexandriu.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Fritillaria persica, Persian Fritillary	25	2 50
2 ——— Lanceolata, Missouri do.	1	10
3 ——— Meleagris, chequered do.	25	2 50
4 ——— <i>Aigle noir</i> , black do.	25	2 50
5 ——— <i>Lucianus</i> , brown flamed do.	25	2 50
6 ——— <i>Pax alba</i> , white do.	25	2 50
7 ——— <i>Favorite</i> , yellow do.	25	2 50
8 ——— <i>Surpassante</i> , do. spotted do.	25	2 50
9 ——— <i>Cicero</i> , purple flamed	25	2 50
20 fine varieties, <i>by name</i>		2 50
50 fine do. <i>mixed</i>	25	2

LILIES.

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Common white	<i>Lilium candidum</i>	12	1
2 †Double do.	—— <i>v. pleno</i>	37	3 25
3 †Striped leaved do. <i>superb</i>	—— <i>v. variegato</i>	1	25 12
4 Purple blotched do.	—— <i>v. maculato</i>	50	4 50
5 †Chinese tyger, or <i>leopard</i>	—— <i>tygrinum</i>	25	2
6 Bulb bearing	—— <i>bulbiferum</i>	25	1 50
7 Orange	—— <i>v. aurantium</i>	25	1 50
8 †Elegant silver striped	—— <i>v. varieg.</i>	2	50 25
9 †Superb	—— <i>superbum</i>	25	1 50

		Each. \$ cts.	Dozen. \$ cts.
10 Canada	<i>Lilium canadense</i>	25	1 50
11 Philadelphia	—— <i>philadelphicum</i>	25	1 50
12 Catesby's	—— <i>catesbæi</i>	50	5
13 †Scarlet pompone	—— <i>pomponium</i>	37	3
14 †Yellow do.	—— <i>v. luteo</i>	37	3
15 Kamskatka	—— <i>Kamskatense</i>	25	2
16 †Scarlet Chalcedonian	—— <i>chalcedonicum</i>	31	2 50
17 Japan red	—— <i>concolor</i>	1 25	12
18 Japan white	—— <i>japonicum</i>	3 25	30

Martagon, or Turk's Cap Lilies.

Scarlet.

19 Arcole	35	2 25
20 Caligula	31	2 50
21 Constantinople	31	2 50
22 Grootmeester	31	3
23 Groot vorst	25	2 25
24 Romulus	25	2 25
25 Rubro Cæsar	31	2 50

Purple.

26 Double violet flamed	50	4 50
27 Habit pourpre	25	2 25
28 Crown of Tunis	25	2 50
29 Pourpre fameuse	37	3
30 Purple brillante	25	2 25

White.

31 Blanchart	25	2 25
32 Crown of Algiers	37	3
33 Crown of Jerusalem	37	3
34 Madame	25	2 50
35 Pure blanche	50	4

Yellow.

36 Good rose	25	2 25
37 Grand duke	31	2 50
38 Hero	25	2 25
39 Jaune hauteuse	31	3
40 La trophée	37	3

Orange.

41	Hercules	25	2	25
42	King of Prussia	25	2	50
43	La Parisienne	37	3	
	60 fine varieties, <i>by name</i>		2	25
	75 do. <i>mixed</i>	25	2	

AMARYLLIS.

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1	*† Jacobean Lily, } <i>Amaryllis formossis-</i> <i>splendid,</i> } <i>sima</i>	37	2	50
2	*† Guernsey, ——— <i>sarniensis</i>	50	4	50
3	* Wave flowered, ——— <i>undulata</i>	25	2	
4	Changeable, <i>from</i> } <i>white to red,</i> } ——— <i>atamasco</i>	25	2	
5	Yellow flowering, ——— <i>lutea</i>	25	1	50
6	*† White long } leaved Cape, } ——— <i>longifolia</i>	1	50	12
7	*† Red do. do. ——— <i>v. roseo</i>	1	50	12
8	*† Superb riband } striped, } ——— <i>vittata</i>	2		20
9	*† Belladonna major, ——— <i>belladonna</i>	75	7	50
10	* ——— <i>media</i> , ——— <i>v. media</i>	75	7	50
11	* ——— <i>minor</i> , ——— <i>v. minor</i>	75	7	50
12	* ——— one flowering, ——— <i>v. uniflora</i>	75	7	50
13	*† Barbadoes, { ——— <i>equestris</i> } { <i>Brazilliensis, B.R.</i> }	2		
14	*† Double flowering do. ——— <i>v. pleno</i>	3		
15	*† Mexican, ——— <i>reginae</i>	1	50	
16	* Saffron coloured, ——— <i>crocata</i>	4		
17	* Curled flowered, { ——— <i>crispa</i> } { <i>Strumaria, B. M.</i> }	1		
18	*† Chinese golden, ——— <i>aurea</i>	3		
19	*† Cape rose coloured, ——— <i>capensis</i>	2		

20	*† Yucca flowered, or Cape coast,	{ Amaryllis ornata } { spectabilis, B. R. }	8
21	* Purple Cape,	_____ purpurea	2
22	* Winged,	_____ alata	2

Each	Dozen
8 cts.	8 cts.

POLEANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Narcissus tazetta.

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

White, with Orange and Citron Cups.

1	Albicante	37
2	Athalia	25
3	Bazelman major	37
4	Bouquet blanche	25
5	_____ royale	37
6	Czar of Moscow	25
7	Diadème	37
8	Duke d'Ahremberg	31
9	Gloria mundi, <i>singular</i>	37
10	Grand Monarque	50
11	_____ Sultan	31
12	_____ Duke	25
13	Hertogen	25
14	Jupiter	31
15	Juno	31
16	La blancheuse	25
17	La noblesse	25
18	Leander	31
19	Lysander	25
20	Luna	25
21	Madame royale	25
22	Mariage royale	37
23	Medio luteo	31
24	Monument	31
25	Passetout	25
26	Primo citroniere	25
27	Queen of France	25

	Each. \$ cts.	Dozen. \$ cts.
28 Raadsheer	31	
29 Rubens	25	
30 States General	37	
40 varieties, <i>by name</i>		2 50
50 do. <i>mixed</i>		2

Yellow and Citron, with Gold Yellow Cups.

31 Alexius	25	
32 Anselma	37	
33 Bouquet superbe	25	
34 Democlitus	25	
35 Elector of Mayence	25	
36 Etoile d'or	37	
37 Etoile du jour	25	
38 Favourite buelink	25	
39 Gloria mundi	25	
40 Grand soleil d'or	25	
41 Jaune douce	25	
42 Jaune d'or	25	
43 La superbe	25	
44 La mignonne	37	
45 Madouce	37	
46 Marianne	31	
47 Memorable	50	
48 Mylord	31	
49 Nominus	31	
50 Passenrode	31	
51 Primo des narcisses	25	
52 ——— stekhoven	25	
53 Triumph	37	
54 Second madouce	31	
55 Seven Provinces	25	
56 Yellow falcon	25	
57 Zaara	25	
40 varieties, <i>by name</i>		2 50
50 do. <i>mixed</i>		2
White and yellow, <i>various kinds mixed</i>		2

Poleanthus Narcissus, with double Cups.

	Each. 5 cts.	Dozen. 5 cts.
58 Belle Catherine	37	3
59 Belle bonne	37	3
60 Italian	25	2 50
61 La monstreuse	37	3
62 La triomphante	37	3
63 Lycurgus	25	2 50
64 Noblissimo	37	3

Double Narcissus, or Daffodil.

1 Albo pleno odorato, or white fragrant	12	75
2 Incomparable	12	1
3 Orange Phoenix	12	75
4 Sulphur Crown	12	1
5 Tratus Cantus, or hundred leaved	12	1
6 Van Zion	12	1
Different varieties, mixed		75

Single Narcissus.

1 Albo odorato, or white fragrant	12	1
2 Biflorus	12	1
3 Bifrons	25	2
4 Bulbocodium, or hoop petticoat	25	2 50
5 Maximus	25	1
6 Moschatus	25	2
7 Nana minor	12	1
8 Nana major	12	1
9 Poeticus	12	1
10 Reflexed	25	2
11 Sulphur trumpet	12	1
12 Triandrus	25	2
13 Trumpet marin	12	1
14 ——— major	12	1
Different varieties, mixed		1

Jonquils.

	Each. \$ cts.	Dozen: \$ cts.
1 Double fragrant	18	1 50
2 Large single	12	1
3 Single Campernelle	12	1
4 Small fragrant	12	1
Different varieties, mixed		1

RANUNCULUS *Asiaticus*, or
Crowfoot.

Class, *Polyandria*. Order, *Polygynia*.

Double Persian.

1 Rose coloured, mixed varieties	20	1 50
2 Olive do. do.	20	1 50
3 Orange do. do.	20	1 50
4 Bright crimson do.	20	1 50
5 Bright red and pink do.	20	1 50
6 Yellow do.	20	1 50
7 Yellow striped do.	20	1 50
8 White, and white spotted do.	20	1 50
9 White striped do.	20	1 50
10 Dark brown and coffee coloured do.	20	1 50
11 Black and purple do.	20	1 50
12 Violet do.	20	1 50
Finest varieties, mixed all colours		1 50

Different Species.

13 Scarlet turban	12	1 50
14 Constantinople, or Turkey	20	1 50
15 Seraphique d'Algiers	20	1 50
16 Roman	20	1 50
17 Marvellous	25	1 50
18 Rutæfolius, or Rue leaved	25	2

ANEMONE *Coronaria*, or *Wind Flower*.

Class, *Polyandria*. Order, *Polygynia*.

	Each. \$ cts.	Doucn. \$ cts.
1 Double rosy and crimson, <i>mixed varieties</i>	20	1 50
2 ——— red and pink do.	20	1 50
3 ——— dark blue do.	20	1 50
4 ——— white, and white spotted do.	20	1 50
Finest varieties, <i>mixed all colours</i>		1 50

Different Species.

5 <i>Anemone hortensis</i> , single red	20	2
6 ——— double red	25	2 50
7 ——— purple	20	2
8 ——— pale purple	20	2
9 ——— violet	20	2
10 ——— scarlet	25	2 50
11 ——— flame coloured	25	2 50
12 ——— <i>appenina</i>	25	2 50
13 ——— <i>thalictroides</i>	12	75
14 ——— double	50	5
15 ——— <i>nemorosa</i> , <i>purpureo</i>	20	1 50
16 ——— <i>purpureo pleno</i>	25	2
17 ——— <i>albo pleno</i>	25	2
18 ——— <i>pulsatilla</i> , <i>ceruleo</i>	25	2
19 ——— <i>sylvestris</i> , <i>albo pleno</i>	25	2
20 ——— <i>hepatica</i>	12	1
21 ——— <i>pleno</i>	50	5
22 ——— <i>pensylvanica</i>	25	3
23 ——— <i>virginica</i>	25	2

IRIS, or *Flower de Luce*.

Class, *Triandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

Spanish Bulbous Iris.

- 1 *Aristides*
- 2 *Brown feuilletmort*
- 3 *Blue superb*
- 4 ——— *feuilletmort*

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------|----|------|
| 5 | Blue celeste | | |
| 6 | Belle blanche | | |
| 7 | Cornelia | | |
| 8 | Coridon | | |
| 9 | Eumenes | | |
| 10 | Isabelle | | |
| 11 | Imperial porcelain | | |
| 12 | Jaune constant | | |
| 13 | —— d'or | | |
| 14 | —— douce | | |
| 15 | Jaunatre | | |
| 16 | King's mantle | | |
| 17 | La bien aimée | | |
| 18 | Louis d'or | | |
| 19 | La plaisante | | |
| 20 | Magazin des couleurs | | |
| 21 | Minerva | | |
| 22 | Morleon | | |
| 23 | Miron | | |
| 24 | Manteau bleu | | |
| 25 | Numa Pompilius | | |
| 26 | Pallido | | |
| 27 | Perle | | |
| 28 | Serpentina | | |
| 29 | Superbe feuillermort | | |
| 30 | Urbanus | | |
| 31 | Urne | | |
| 32 | Yellow feuillermort | | |
| | All the above varieties, <i>by name</i> | 25 | 2 |
| | Different varieties, <i>mixed</i> | 12 | 1 25 |
| | Double flowering Spanish Iris | 1 | 9 |

English Bulbous Iris.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|--|
| 33 | Alcibiades | | |
| 34 | Duke of Tuscany | | |
| 35 | Hecuba | | |
| 36 | Incomparable purple | | |
| 37 | Imperatrice de France | | |
| 38 | Keizer Karel | | |

Each. Down.
8 cts. 8 cts.

25 2
12 1 25
1 9

	Each. \$ cts.	Dosen. \$ cts.
39 Menelaus		
40 Penobée		
All the above varieties, <i>by name</i>	25	2
Different varieties, <i>mixed</i>	12	1 25
<i>Iris pavonia, or Peacock Iris.</i>		
41 *White	62	6
42 *Blue	62	6
43 *Pale blue	62	6
44 *Purple	62	6
45 *Violet	62	6
<i>Different Species.</i>		
46 Iris susiana, <i>or Chalcedonian</i>	50	5
47 — tuberosa, <i>or Snake's head</i>	37	4
48 *— longifolia	50	5
49 Persian	12	1
Fibrous Iris, <i>many species, see page 51.</i>		

CROCUS.

Class, *Triandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

- 1 Belle mignonne
- 2 — Therese
- 3 Brown violet
- 4 Ceruleus
- 5 Cloth of gold
- 6 Eclatante
- 7 Eleanor
- 8 Garland
- 9 Glorianne
- 10 Gold yellow
- 11 Large white
- 12 — yellow
- 13 — blue
- 14 — Scotch
- 15 La Vendel
- 16 Mourand
- 17 Morleon
- 18 Purple variegated
- 19 Saffron, *autumn flowering*

	Each. 5 cts.	Dozen. 5 cts.
20 Satisfaction		
21 Soliman		
22 Suprema		
23 Superlative		
24 Thalia		
25 Timoleon		
26 Zuiverheid		
All the above varieties, <i>by name</i>	8	75
Spring flowering, <i>different varieties mixed</i>		50
Autumn flowering, <i>do. do.</i>		75

COLCHICUM *Autumnale, or
Meadow Saffron.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Trigynia.*

1 White		
2 Agathe variegated		
3 Violet		
4 Violet variegated		
5 Byzantea major		
6 Striped leaved		
7 Double white		
8 ——— agathe flamed		
9 ——— agathe variegated		
10 Spring flowering, <i>or Bulbocodium vernum</i>		
All the above varieties, <i>by name</i>	25	2
Autumn flowering, <i>mixed</i>	20	1 50
Spring flowering, <i>mixed</i>	20	1 50

***IXIAS.**

Class, *Triandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Ixia angustifolia	
2 ——— bicolor	
3 ——— <i>luteo fundo nigro</i>	
4 ——— <i>babiana</i>	
5 ——— <i>conica</i>	
6 ——— <i>aurantia intus nigro</i>	
7 ——— <i>sulphureo intus nigro</i>	

8	<i>Ixia crocata, major</i>
9	_____ <i>minor</i>
10	_____ <i>aurantia striato</i>
11	_____ <i>fundo nigro</i>
12	_____ <i>hyalina aurea</i>
13	_____ <i>coccinea</i>
14	_____ <i>lilicea intus nigro</i>
15	_____ <i>rubro</i>
16	_____ <i>roseo</i>
17	_____ <i>violaceo</i>
18	_____ <i>corymbosa</i>
19	_____ <i>purpurea</i>
20	_____ <i>crateriodes</i>
21	_____ <i>disticha</i>
22	_____ <i>flexuosa</i>
23	_____ <i>longiflora</i>
24	_____ <i>latifolia</i>
25	_____ <i>maculata</i>
26	_____ <i>viridi</i>
27	_____ <i>monadelphica</i>
28	_____ <i>multiflora</i>
29	_____ <i>nubiensis</i>
30	_____ <i>patens</i>
31	_____ <i>palmaefolia</i>
32	_____ <i>coccineo</i>
33	_____ <i>purpureo</i>
34	_____ <i>ceruleo et albo</i>
35	_____ <i>polystachya</i>
36	_____ <i>albo</i>
37	_____ <i>luteo</i>
38	_____ <i>albo variegato</i>
39	_____ <i>albo intus violaceo</i>
40	_____ <i>ceruleo intus nigro</i>
41	_____ <i>roseo</i>
42	_____ <i>maculato</i>
43	_____ <i>violaceo intus purpureo</i>
44	_____ <i>luteo intus viridi</i>
45	_____ <i>pratensis, coccineo</i>
46	_____ <i>luteo intus nigro</i>

Each.	Dosm.
8 cts	8 cts.

		Each. 8 cts.	Dozen. 8 cts.
6 Two leaved, white } flowering,	Scilla bifolia	50	5
7 ————— blue do.	— v. ceruleo	50	5
8 *Hyacinth flowered,	— hyacinthoides	37	3
9 *Official	— maritima	1	10

ALLIUM, or *Garlick*.

Class, *Hexandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

1 Homer's moly	Allium nigrum	25	2
2 Purple flowering do.	— v. purpureo	25	2
3 Large yellow flowering	— moly	25	2
4 ————— white do.	— v. albo	25	2
5 ————— red do.	— v. roseo	25	2
6 Striped leaved	— v. folio var.	25	2
7 Small yellow Austrian	— flavum	25	2
8 Changeable	— mutabile	20	1 50
9 Three seeded	— tricoccum	20	1 50
10 Swiss purple headed	— descendens	50	6

LACHENALIA.

Class, *Hexandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

1 *Three coloured	Lachenalia tricolor	50	5
2 *Pendulent	— pendula	75	6
3 Green flowered	— viridis	50	4
4 *Yellow do.	— flava	1	
5 *Orchis do.	— orchioides	1	
6 *Rose coloured	— rosea	1	
7 *Purple	— purpurea	1	

*ANTHOLYZA.

Class, *Triandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

1 Antholyza Ethiopica	1
2 ————— tubulosa	1
3 ————— cardinalis	1

	Each.	Dozen.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4 Antholyza angustifolia	1	
5 ——— aurantiaca	1	
6 ——— v. major	1	
7 ——— minor, roseo	1	
8 ——— ——— rubro	1	
Mixed Antholyzas		75 8

CHOICE BULBOUS AND FIBROUS ROOTS.

		Each.	Dozen.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 *Tallest Albuca	Albuca altissima	1	
2 *Great do.	—— major	1	
3 *Small do.	—— minor	1	
4 Purple Dragon	Arum dracunculus	1	9
5 Green do.	—— dracontium	1	9
6 Painted Arum	—— triphyllum		12 1 25
7 Lance leaved Claytonia	Claytonia lanceolata		20 1 50
8 *African Crinum	Crinum africanum		
9 Solomon's Seal, 4 species	Convallaria, 4 species	12	75
10 *Mexican Tiger Flower	Ferraria tigridia	50	3 50
11 *Curled flower- ed Ferrara	—— undulata	37	3
12 Siberian Fumitory	Fumaria bulbosa	25	2 50
13 English Snowdrop	Galanthus nivalis	12	1
14 Double do.	—— v. pleno	12	1
15 Tuberous root- ed Glycine	Glycine apios	12	1
16 Yellow winter Aconite	Helleborus hyemalis	25	2
17 Yellow plumed Helonias	Helonias dioica	25	2
18 Spring Snowflake	Leucojum vernum	20	4 50

		Each. 8 cts	Dozen. 8 cts.
19 Double Snowflake	<i>Leucojum v. pleno</i>	50	5
20 Summer do.	— <i>æstivum</i>	20	1 50
21 <i>Liatris</i> , 6 species	<i>Liatris</i> ,	20	1 50
22 Tuberous Limodorum } }	<i>Limodorum tuberosum</i> }	20	1 50
23 *Variegated Oxalis	<i>Oxalis versicolor</i>	50	5
24 *Rose coloured do.	— <i>rosacea</i>	50	5
25 *Hairy do.	— <i>hirta</i>	50	5
26 *Purple do.	— <i>purpurea</i>	50	5
27 *Sessile leaved do.	— <i>sessilifolia</i>	50	5
28 Sea <i>Pancratium</i> }	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i> }	75	8
29 Illyrian do.	— <i>Illyricum</i>	1	10
30 *Carolinian do.	— <i>Carolinianum</i>	50	4 50
31 *Mexican do.	— <i>Mexicanum</i>	50	4 50
32 *Single Tuberose	<i>Polyanthes tuberosa</i>	12	1
33 *Double do.	— <i>v. pleno</i>	12	1
34 *Striped leaved do.	— <i>v. fol. var.</i>	50	5
35 White Ivy Leaf	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>	20	1 50
36 Virginian Lungwort }	<i>Pulmonaria virginica</i> }	25	2 50
37 Indian Puccoon, } or blood root }	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> }	12	1
38 Trillium, 3 species	<i>Trillium</i> , 3 species	25	2
39 Perfoliate <i>Uvularia</i>	<i>Uvularia perfoliata</i>	12	75
40 Sessile leaved do.	— <i>sessilifolia</i>	12	75
41 *Pyramidal spik- ed <i>Watsonia</i> }	<i>Watsonia rosea</i> }	1	
42 *Panicked <i>Wachendorfia</i> }	<i>Wachendorfia paniculata</i> }	1	
43 *Thyrse flower- ed do. }	— <i>thyrsiflora</i> }	1	

N. B. For other choice Bulbs, see Green-house Plants.

GREEN-HOUSE TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

All of which will thrive in a comfortable sitting-room during the winter—they are in either pots or boxes, and the prices are inclusive.

N. B. Those checked thus * though generally cultivated as Green-house Plants, will stand the winters of the middle states in the open air.

1 African blue Lily	{ Agapanthus um- bellatus }	\$1 50
2 Pale do. do.	———— v. pallido	2
3 American Century Aloe	Agave americana	75
4 Striped leaved do.	———— v. folio striato	1
5 *Virginian do.	———— virginica	75
6 Albuca, see page 94.	Albuca	
7 Green flowered Aletris	Aletris capensis	3
3 Soccotrane Aloe	Aloe soccotrina	1
9 Partridge breast do.	———— variegata	1
10 Cushion do.	———— retusa	75
11 Trifoliate do.	———— trifoliata	1
12 Tongue do.	———— lingua	75
13 Warded, or Pearl Tongue do.	} ——— verrucosa	1
14 Spotted leaved do.	———— maculata, &c.	1
15 Peruvian spotted Al- stræmeria	} Alstræmeria pelegrina	1 50
16 Amaryllis, see page 81.	Amaryllis	
17 Ginger	Amomum zingiber	1
13 *Andromeda, or Sor- rel Tree	} Andromeda arborea	1
19 *Anemone, see page 86.	Anemone	
20 Antholyza, see page 93.	Antholyza	
21 Jupiter's beard	Anthyllis barba-jovis	1
22 European Strawberry Tree	} Arbutus unedo	1
23 Double flowering do.	Arbutus v. pleno,	2

24 Great flowering Arctotis	Arctotis grandiflora	§ 2
25 Chili shining Aristotelia	Aristolelia macqui	3
26 Silvery leaved Worm-wood	} Artemesia argentea	1
27 African Swallowwort		
28 Cape Atragene	Asclepias linearis	1
29 Japan gold dust tree	Atragene capensis	3
30 Chinese two coloured Begonia	Aucuba Japonica	1
31 *Daisy, see page 53.	} Begonia evansiana	1
32 Lewis's Mountain Holly		
33 Norfolk Island Trumpet flower	Bellis	
34 *Chinese great do.	Berberis aquifolium	5
35 Four winged do.	} Bignonia pandora	3
36 Mexican scarlet Bouvardia		
37 Yellow flowering Bupthalmum	_____ grandiflora	1
38 Chili globe flower	_____ capreolata	75
39 Shrubby hare's ear	} Bupthalmum frutescens	1
40 Minorca box tree		
41 Creeping Cereus	Bouvardia triphylla	2
42 Great night blooming do.	Buddlea globosa	1
43 Melon thistle	Bupleurum fruticosum	1
44 Waved torch thistle	Buxus balearicus	1
45 Yellow spined Indian fig	Cactus flagelliformis	1
46 Cochineal do.	_____ grandiflorus	2
47 Ethiopian fragrant white lily	_____ mammillaris	75
48 Hoary Malabar Calli- carpa	_____ repandus	1
49 Bermuda mulberry	_____ tuna	1
50 Single red Camellia, or Japan rose	_____ cochenillifer, &c.	1
51 Semidouble red do.	} Calla Ethiopica	1
52 Double red do.		
53 Single white do.	} Callicarpa cana	2
54 Double white do.		
	_____ americana	1
	} Camellia Japonica	3 to 5
	_____ semipleno	10
	_____ rubro pleno,	5 to 8
	_____ albo simplici	10
	_____ albo pleno	5

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 55 Double pink, or Mid- | } Camellia car.pl. §5 to §8 | |
| dlemist Japan Rose | | |
| 56 Double striped do. | — | <i>variegata</i> , 5 to 8 |
| 57 Double crimson do. | — | <i>atrorubens</i> 10 |
| 58 Anemone flowered, or | } — | <i>anemoniflora</i> 10 |
| purple Warrata do. | | |
| 59 *Pompone, or white | } — | <i>mutabilis</i> 10 |
| Warrata do. | | |
| 60 Peony flowered do. | — | <i>paeoniflora</i> 8 to 10 |
| 61 Double buff, or mai- | } — | <i>flavescens</i> 10 |
| den's blush do. | | |
| 62 Fragrant myrtle | } — | <i>myrtifolia</i> 10 |
| leaved do. | | |
| 63 Lady Campbell's do. | — | <i>rubricaulis</i> |
| 64 Long leaved do. | — | <i>longifolia</i> |
| 65 Blotched leaved do. | — | <i>maculata</i> 10 |
| 66 Lady Banks's tea | } — | <i>sasanqua</i> 10 |
| leaved do. | | |
| 67 *Pyramidal bell flower | Campanula pyramidalis | 1 |
| 68 Scarlet flowering In- | } Canna indica | 75 |
| dian shot | | |
| 99 Yellow flowering do. | — | <i>flaccida</i> 1 |
| 70 Bird pepper | Capsicum baccatum | 1 |
| 71 Corymbose flowering | } Cassia corymbosa | 2 |
| Caesia | | |
| 72 Cape Centaury | Centaurea capensis | 1 |
| 73 Day smelling Cestrum | Cestrum diurnum | 2 |
| 74 Cabbage palm | Chamærops palmetto | 1 |
| 75 *Wallflower | Cheiranthus cheiri | 50 |
| 76 Double bloody do. | — | <i>v. pleno</i> 1 |
| 77 Semidouble do. | — | <i>v. semipleno</i> 1 |
| 78 Stock gillyflower, | } — | <i>incanus</i> , 50 } § 1 |
| many varieties | | |
| 79 Chili bearded Chelone | Chelone barbata | 1 |
| 30 Madeira Chrysanthemum | } Chrysanthemum pin- | } 1 |
| | | |
| 31 *Chinese do. for 14 | } — | <i>indicum</i> |
| splendid varieties see | | |
| page 50. | | |

82 Shrubby golden locks	{ <i>Chrysocoma coma-</i> <i>aurea</i> }	§ 1
83 Purple Canary Aster	<i>Cineraria lanata</i>	75
84 Cretan Cistus	<i>Cistus creticus</i>	1
85 White leaved do. &c.	— <i>albidus</i> , &c.	1
86 Seville Orange	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	
87 Double flowering do.	— <i>flore pleno</i>	
88 Hermaphrodite do.	— <i>var.</i>	
89 Distorted do.	— <i>var.</i>	
90 Gold striped do.	— <i>aureo variegato</i>	
91 Silver striped do.	— <i>argenteo variegato</i>	
92 Silver striped curled leaved do.	{ — <i>argen. var. crispa</i>	
93 Silver striped willow leaved do.	{ — <i>salicifolia var.</i>	5
94 Myrtle leaved do.	— <i>myrtifolia</i>	
95 Bergamot do.	— <i>bergamense</i>	
96 St. Salvador sweet do.	— <i>var.</i>	
97 Red cored Malta sweet do.	{ — <i>sanguineus</i>	
98 China sweet do.	— <i>Sinensis</i>	
99 ——— curled leaved do.	— <i>humile</i>	
100 ——— mandarin do.	— <i>nobilis</i>	5
101 ——— cherry size do.	— <i>minor</i>	
102 Shaddock, monstrous fruit	{ — <i>Decumana</i>	
103 Lisbon Lemon	— <i>Limon</i>	
104 Imperial do.	— <i>var.</i>	
105 Pear shaped do.	— <i>pyriformis</i>	
106 Red fruited Lemon of Ponsino	{ — <i>sanguineus</i>	
107 Gold striped do.	— <i>aureo striato</i>	5
108 Madeira Citron	— <i>Medica</i>	
109 Palermo solid do.	— <i>var.</i>	
110 West-India Lime	— <i>Limonella</i>	
Orange, Lemon, Citron, Shaddock, and Lime trees, one year inoculated, (except those noted)		
Ditto two years do.		2 50
Ditto three years do. in a bearing state		3 3 50

111 Great Japan virgin's bower	Clematis florida	\$ 1
112 Double flowering do.	— v. pleno	2
113 Madeira tree Clethra	Clethra arborea	3
114 Widow wail	Cneorum tricoccum	1
115 Scarlet Cape bladder senna	Colutea frutescens	1
116 *Japan globe flower	Corchorus Japonicus	1
117 Yellow flowering Co- ronilla	Coronilla glauca	1
118 Round leaved Capo Navelwort	Cotydelon orbiculata	75
119 Large calyxed do.	— pinnata	1
120 Acute leaved Crassula	Crassula acutifolia	1
121 White flowering do.	— lactea	1
122 Scarlet do. do.	— coccinea	1
123 Cretan evergreen Cypress	Cupressus semper- virens	1
124 Sago Palm	Cycas revoluta	3
125 Persian Cyclamen	Cyclamen persicum	75
126 Aleppo white do.	— v. aleppicum	1
127 Round leaved spring do.	— roum	1
128 White autumnal do.	— europæum	75
129 Red do. do.	— v. roseo	1
130 Ivy leaved do.	— hederæfolium, &c.	1 50
131 Japan Quince	Cydonia Japonica	3
132 Japan Cytisus	Cytisus Japonicus	1
133 Fragrant Indian Daphne	Daphne odora.	\$ 1 to 2
134 Silver striped do.	— v. argen. striato	5
135 Trailing do.	— cneorum	3
136 Silver striped trailing do.	— v. argenteostriato	3
137 Olive leaved do.	— oleæfolia	3
138 Evergreen spurge laurel	— laureola	1
139 Flax leaved Daphne	— gnidium	3
140 Pontic twin flowered ditto	— pontica, &c.	2
141 Dark purple Dahlia	Dahlia superflua	50
142 Violet purple do.	— v. violacea	75
143 Pale purple do.	— v. pallida	50

144 Scarlet Dahlia	Dahlia v. <i>coccinea</i>	§ 1
145 Crimson do.	— v. <i>atrorubens</i>	1
146 Brown do.	— v. <i>sulphurea</i>	50
147 Orange do. and many others	} — v. <i>aurantiaca</i>	1
148 Double orange do.	— v. <i>aurantiaca pl.</i>	1
149 ——— sulphur do.	— v. <i>sulphurea pl.</i>	1 50
150 ——— violet do.	— v. <i>violacea pl.</i>	1 50
151 ——— purple do.	— v. <i>purpurea pl.</i>	1 50
152 ——— scarlet do.	— v. <i>coccinea pl.</i>	1 50
153 ——— crimson do.	— v. <i>atrorubens pl.</i>	1 50
154 ——— rose do.	— v. <i>roseo pl.</i>	1 50
155 ——— red do. and many others	} — v. <i>rubro pl.</i>	1 50
156 Great Peruvian Datura	Datura arborea	1
157 *Carnation, see p. 49.	Dianthus caryophyllus	
158 Syrian shrubby pink	— fruticosus	2
159 Splendid Indian Dillenia	} Dillenia speciosa	3
160 Venus's flytrap	Dionæa muscipula	75
161 Heath leaved Diosma	Diosma ericoides	1
162 Balm of Gilead	{ Dracocephalum } canariense	75
163 Carolina Elytraria	Elytraria virgata	1
164 African Heath	Erica mediterranea	1
165 Honeywort do.	— cerinthoides	2
166 Gray fine leaved do.	— cinerea	1
167 Sparrowwort do.	— passerina	1
168 Pubescent do.	— pubescens	1 50
169 Scotch white do. or heather	} — vulgaris	1
170 ——— red do.	— v. <i>roseo</i>	1
171 Double flowering do.	— v. <i>pleno</i>	2
172 Cross leaved heath	— tetralix	1
173 White Portugal hairy do.	— ciliaris	1
174 Purple do. do.	— v. <i>purpurea</i>	1
175 Many flowering do.	— multiflora	1
176 Dwarf early flowering do.	} — herbacea	1
177 Fox tail do.	— alopecuroidea	1

178 Three flowered heath	Erica triflora	\$ 2
179 Great flowered do.	— grandiflora	2
180 Garland do.	— persoluta	2
181 Icy flowered do.	— gilva	1 50
182 Madeira tree do.	— arborea, &c.	1
183 Coral plant	Erythrina herbacea	1
184 Blotched leaved Eu- comis	} Eucomis punctata	1
185 Wave leaved do.		
186 Oleander leaved Spurge	Euphorbia neriiifolia	1
187 Tiger flower, or Fer- raria	} Ferraria, see page 94.	
188 Chinese trailing Fig		
189 Scarlet Fuchsia, or Eardrop	} Fuchsia coccinea	1
190 Cape Jasmine		
191 Dwarf small flower- ing do.	} — radicans, \$2 to 3	
192 Profuse flowering do.		
193 Star do. do.	— multiflora, \$2 to 3	
194 *Carolina yellow do.	— Thunbergia, &c.	5
195 Dyer's broom, &c.	Gelsemium nitidum	75
196 Italian tuberous Ger- anium	Genista tinctoria	1
197 Sword lily, or corn flag	} Geranium tuberosum	75
198 Single seeded Gledit- schia		
199 Large flowering Gloxinia	} Gladiolus, see page 91.	
200 Loblolly bay		
201 Splendid flowering Gorteria	} Gleditschia mos- nosperma	1
202 Downy leaved Grislea		
203 Scarlet blood flower	Gloxinia speciosa	3
204 White do.	Gordonia lasianthus	1
205 Tyger do.	} Gorteria rigens	1
206 Hairy do.		
207 Peruvian Heliotrope	} Grislea tomentosa	2
208 Broad leaved do.		
	} Hæmanthus coccineus	3
	} — albiflorus	3
	} — tigrinus	4
	} — ciliaris	12
	} Heliotropium peru- vianum	1
	} — parviflorum	4

209	Japan white day lily	<i>Hemerocallis japonica</i>	52
210	Chinese changeable Hibiscus	{ <i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	5
211	— rose do.		
212	— double rose do.	— <i>v. pleno</i>	5
213	Great flowering do.	— <i>grandiflorus</i>	1
214	Scarlet flowering do.	— <i>speciosus</i>	1
215	Scabrous do.	— <i>scaber</i>	1
216	Chinese splendid Hoya	<i>Hoya carnosa</i>	5
217	*Chinese changeable Hydrangea	{ <i>Hydrangea hortensis</i>	62
218	Chinese St. John's wort		
		{ <i>Hypericum mono-</i>	1
		{ <i>gynum</i>	
219	Star flowered Hypoxis	<i>Hypoxis stellata</i>	1
220	Italian evergreen Candytuft	{ <i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	1
221	Paraguay, or Yapan tea		
		<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	1
222	Peacock Iris, see p. 88.	<i>Iris pavonia</i>	
223	<i>Ixia</i> , see page 89.	<i>Ixia</i>	
224	Catalonian Jasmine	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i>	1
225	Striped leaved do.	— <i>officinale, fol. var.</i>	1
226	Yellow Indian do.	— <i>odoratissimum</i>	1
227	Azorian, or Madeira do.	— <i>azoricum</i>	1
228	South Sea do.	— <i>simplicifolium</i>	1
229	Chinese curled flowered do.	{ — <i>revolutum</i>	5
230	Slender branched do.		
231	White Arabian do.	— <i>gracile</i>	1
232	Double do. do.	— <i>sambac</i>	1
233	White Malabar nut	— <i>v. pleno</i>	5
234	Blue do. do.	<i>Justicia alhatoda</i>	1
235	*Chinese panicked Kolereuteria	{ — <i>nervosa</i>	1
236	Lachenalia, see p. 93.	<i>Koeleruteria panicu-</i>	3
237	Crimson Indian La- gerstræmia	<i>lata</i>	
238	New Holland Lam- bertia	<i>Lachenalia</i>	
239	Changeable Lantana	{ <i>Lagerstræmia indica</i>	1
240	European sweet bay		
		{ <i>Lambertia formosa</i>	2
		{ <i>Lantana camara</i>	
		<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	1

241 Narrow leaved Bay	<i>Laurus v. angustifolia</i>	\$1
242 Carolina do.	—— <i>carolinensis</i>	1
243 Fragrant Lavendar	<i>Lavandula dentata</i>	50
244 Vanilla scented Liatris	<i>Liatris odoratissima</i>	75
245 Wax tree of Japan	<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	5
246 Chinese Limodorum	{ <i>Limodorum tanker-</i> <i>villalæi</i> }	1 50
247 Fulgent Lobelia	<i>Lobelia fulgens</i>	1
248 Splendid do	—— <i>splendens</i>	1
249 Japan Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera Japonica</i>	2
250 Chinese coronet	{ <i>Lychnis coronata</i>	1
<i>Lychnis</i>		
251 White leaved Mallow	<i>Malva albida</i>	1
252 China purple Magnolia	<i>Magnolia obovata</i>	2 to 3
253 ——— chandelier do.	—— <i>conspicua</i>	5
254 ——— olive coloured do.	—— <i>fuscata</i>	5
255 ——— small flowered do.	—— <i>v. ansonæfolia</i>	8
256 ——— dwarf ——— do.	—— <i>pumila</i>	\$3 to 4
257 ——— slender branch-	{ ——— <i>tomentosa</i>	8
ed do.		
258 Great laurel leaved do.	—— <i>grandiflora</i>	1
259 Exmouth, or irony	{ ——— <i>v. ferruginea</i>	2
leaved do.		
260 Woolly Hoarhound	{ <i>Marrubium candi-</i> <i>dissimum</i> }	1
261 Italian tree Medick	<i>Medicago arborea</i>	1
262 Hypericum leaved	{ <i>Melaleuca hyperici-</i> <i>folia</i> }	2
<i>Melaleuca</i>		
263 Heath leaved do.	—— <i>ericifolia</i>	2
264 Rush leaved Cape	{ <i>Melanthium junceum</i>	2
<i>Melanthium</i>		
265 Great honey flower	<i>Melianthus major</i>	1
266 Smooth leaved fig	{ <i>Mesembryanthemum</i> <i>glabrum</i> }	76
Marygold		
267 Bearded do.	—— <i>barbatum</i>	75
268 Splendid do.	—— <i>spectabile, &c.</i>	1
269 Japan broad leaved	{ <i>Mespilus japonica</i>	3
<i>Mespilus</i>		
270 Chinese do.	—— <i>indica</i>	5

271 Linear leaved Metro-	} Metrosideros linearis	32
sideros		
272 Spear leaved do.	—— lanceolata	2
273 Divaricated Mimosa,	} Mimosa divaricata	1
or Sensitive tree		
274 Farnesian sweet do.	—— farnesiana	1
275 Splendid Monsonia	Monsonia speciosa	10
276 Sword leaved Moræa	Moræa iridioides	1
277 Long flowered do.	—— longiflora	1
278 Common broad leav-	} Myrtus communis	75
ed Myrtle		
279 Rosemary leaved do.	—— rosmarinifolia	2
280 Orange leaved do.	—— boetica	1
281 Broad leaved Dutch do.	—— belgica	75
282 Double flowering do.	—— v. pleno	1
283 Italian upright do.	—— italica	75
284 Striped leaved do.	—— v. variegato	1
285 Nutmeg do.	—— tenuifolia	1
286 Bird's nest do.	—— var.	1
287 Box leaved do.	—— tarentina	2
288 Chinese garden Nandina	Nandina domestica	3
289 Single red Oleander	Nerium Oleander	75
290 Double red do.	—— v. rubro pleno	1
291 Single white do.	—— v. albo	1
292 Double white do.	—— v. albo pleno	3
293 Chinese splendid do.	—— coronarium	2
294 Ogeche Lime	Nyssa candicans	1
295 Great Tupelo	—— tomentosa	1
296 European Olive	Olea europæa	1
297 American do.	—— americana	1
298 Chinese fragrant do.	—— fragrans	2
299 Madeira laurel leav-	} —— excelsa	5
ed do.		
300 Asiatic, or Cape do.	—— capensis	3
301 Star of Bethlehem,	} Ornithogalum	
see page 92.		
302 Oxalis, or wood sor-	} Oxalis	
rel, see page 95.		

303 Chinese purple sweet Pæony tree	}	<i>Pæonia moutan</i>	\$ 5
304 ——— rose do.		— <i>v. rosea</i>	5
305 ——— white & purple do.		— <i>v. papaveracea</i>	10
306 * ——— white herbaceous Pæony	}	— <i>Sinensis, Whit-</i> <i>leyi</i>	5
307 * ——— crimson do.		— <i>v. Humei</i>	8
308 * ——— rose scented do.		— <i>v. fragrans</i>	10
309 <i>Pancratium, see page 95.</i>		<i>Pancratium</i>	
310 Blue passion flower		<i>Passiflora cerulea</i>	1
311 Rose coloured do.		— <i>incarnata</i>	1
312 Yellow do.		— <i>lutea, &c.</i>	1
313 Pennyroyal, or rasp leaved <i>Geranium</i>	}	<i>Pelargonium radula</i>	75
314 Otto of rose, or Cin- namon do.		— <i>v. odoratum</i>	50
315 Crimson horse shoe do.		— <i>zonale</i>	50
316 Scarlet do.		— <i>v. coccinea</i>	75
317 Flesh coloured do.		— <i>v. carnea</i>	1
318 Double flowering do.		— <i>v. pleno</i>	2
319 Striped leaved do.		— <i>v. fol. variegato</i>	62
320 Silver edged do.		— <i>v. fol. marginata</i>	1
321 Scarlet flowering		— <i>inquinans</i>	50
322 Birch leaved		— <i>betulinum</i>	75
323 Splendid do.		— <i>speciosum</i>	2
324 Heart leaved		— <i>cordatum</i>	75
325 Prince Regent		— <i>v. splendens</i>	3
326 Nutmeg scented		— <i>odoratissimum</i>	75
327 Balm scented		— <i>vitifolium</i>	50
328 Rose scented		— <i>capitatum</i>	50
329 Great flowering		— <i>grandiflorum</i>	1
330 Oak leaved		— <i>quercifolium</i>	50
331 White oak leaved		— <i>v. minor</i>	1
332 Fair Helen		— <i>v. nova</i>	1
333 Velvet leaved		— <i>eristemon</i>	75
334 Ivy leaved		— <i>lateripes</i>	75
335 Downy leaved		— <i>tomentosum</i>	75
336 Lemon, or apple scented do.	}	— <i>citriodorum</i>	50
337 Sorrel leaved		— <i>acetosum</i>	75

338 Fiery, or burnished Geranium	} Pelargonium ardens	§ 2
339 Night smelling do.	— triste, &c. &c.	1
340 Sage leaved Phlomis	Phlomis fruticosa	1
341 Orange coloured do.	— leonurus	1
342 Heath leaved Phylica	Phylica cricoides	1
343 Privet leaved Phillyrea	Phillyrea media	1
344 Olive leaved do.	— olæifolia	1 50
345 Narrow leaved do.	— angustifolia	2
346 Georgia bark tree	Pinckneya pubescens	1
347 Chinese fragrant Pit- tosporum	} Pittosporum tobira	2
348 Tuberose, see page 95.	Polyanthes tuberosa	
349 *Auricula	{ for many varieties see page 51. } Primula auricula	
350 *Polyanthus		— polyanthus
351 *Primrose		— vulgaris, &c.
352 Cone bearing Protea	Protea conifera	5
353 English Laurel	Prunus lauro-cerasus	75
354 Striped do.	— v. fol. varieg.	1
355 Portugal do.	— lusitanica	1
356 Carolina wild Orange	— carolinensis	1
357 Spike flowered Psoralea	Psoralea spicata	1
358 Pomegranate, see pages 41 and 42.	{ Punica	
359 *Scarlet flowering Japan Apple		
360 *White do. do.	— v. albo	2
361 *Ranunculus, see page 85.	{ Ranunculus	
362 Silver striped Buck- thorn		
	Rhamnus alaternus,	{ 1
	fol. var.	
363 Striped Rose Bay	Rhododendron pon- ticum, fol. var.	{ 2
364 *Red China ever- blooming Rose	Rosa indica	62
365 *Blueish marbled do.	— v. cerulea	75
366 *Hundred leaved do.	— v. centifolia	1
367 *Dwarf cluster do.	— v. minor	2
368 *Flesh coloured do.	— v. carnea	1
369 *Resplendent do.	— v. resplendens	2
370 *Semidouble lilac do.	— v. purpurea	2

371	*Sweet scented Rose	<i>Rosa odorata</i>	§ 2
372	*Macartney's pale yellow do.	} — bracteata	3
373	*China everbloom- ing purple velvet do.		
		} — semperflorens	75
374	*Semidouble purple do.		
375	*Amaranthus	do. — <i>v. semipleno</i>	2
376	*Bichonia	do. — <i>v. amaranthiflora</i>	2
		do. — <i>v. Bichonia</i>	2
377	*Single flowering	do. — <i>v. diversiflora</i>	1
378	*Three leaved shin- ing do.	} — sinica	2
379	*Evergreen		
		do. — <i>sempervirens</i>	1
380	Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	50
381	Double rose leaved Bramble	} <i>Rubus rosæfolius, pl.</i>	1
382	India Soapberry		
		<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	1
383	*Chinese strawberry Saxifrage	} <i>Saxifraga sarmentosa</i>	75
384	*Scarlet fruited Schisandra		
		<i>Schisandra coccinea</i>	1
385	Squill, <i>see page 92.</i>	<i>Scilla</i>	
386	Tree Houseleek	} <i>Sempervivum ar- boreum</i>	} 1
387	Scarlet flowering gouty do.		
		—— <i>tortuosum</i>	1
388	Silvery leaved Groundsel	} <i>Senecio cinerascens</i>	1
389	Cape Septas		
		<i>Septas capensis</i>	3
390	Japan double box thorn	<i>Serissa fatida, pl.</i>	1
391	Striped Star grass	<i>Sisyrinchium striatum</i>	1
392	Peruvian Winter cherry	<i>Solanum quercifolium</i>	1
393	Japan Sophora	<i>Sophora Japonica</i>	2
394	African Sparmannia	<i>Sparmannia africana</i>	2
395	Variegated Stapelia	<i>Stapelia variegata</i>	75
396	Three pointed do.	—— <i>trisulca</i>	1
397	Star flowering do. &c.	—— <i>radiata, &c.</i>	1
398	Chinese Sterculea	<i>Sterculea platanifolia</i>	1
399	Chinese Tallow tree	<i>Stillingia sebifera</i>	1
400	Queen's Strelitz, <i>very splendid</i>	} <i>Strelitzia reginæ</i>	15

A SHORT TREATISE

On the management of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. with cursory descriptions of some which are of recent introduction and acknowledged merit.

THE Proprietor of the Linnæan Garden, in supplying the orders for Trees, &c. from remote parts of the United States, having frequent applications for directions for their management to accompany them, concludes that the following brief remarks will be found acceptable.

Season for Transplanting.

Spring is the season when we feel the most pleasure in making our rural improvements, and from this circumstance probably it has become the most general season for planting trees—but experience has proved the fall planting to be the most successful, especially in those parts of the United States which are subject to droughts, as the trees planted in autumn suffer little or none from a drought, when those set out in the spring often perish in consequence of it.

Trees, &c. on their arrival at the place of destination.

As soon as the trees arrive at the place where they are to be planted, let a trench be dug in cultivated ground, the bundles unpacked, and the roots well wet and immediately covered with earth in the trench, observing to make the earth fine that is spread over them, so as not to leave vacancies for the admission of air to dry the roots—it having been found by experience that the thriftiness of trees the first season after transplantation, depends much on the fine fibres of the roots being kept moist, and not suffered to dry from the time they are taken up until they are replanted—a precaution

which is always attended to with respect to the trees sent from this Garden, as the roots are invariably kept moist from the time they are taken up until they are packed ready to be shipped. Their success, therefore, must depend principally on the subsequent management on their arrival at the place of destination, for if, when the bundles are unpacked, the trees are carelessly left exposed to drying winds, the young fibres of the roots must perish, and the trees, if they live at all, cannot thrive the first season, as they can receive little or no nourishment until those fibres are replaced.

Manner of Planting.

Let the holes be dug somewhat larger than is sufficient to admit the roots in their natural position, and of sufficient depth to allow the tree to be placed two or three inches deeper than it was before transplanting—take care to cut off any wounded parts of the root, and to reduce the top full one third, by shortening the branches or thinning them out. Let from two to four shovels full of well rotted stable manure, in proportion to the size of the tree, be incorporated with the earth, and the whole made fine previous to filling it in; and during the operation of filling in the earth, let the tree be several times shaken, in order that the soil may be admitted among the finer roots, and when completely filled up, let the ground be well trodden down, and finish by making a hollow or basin around the tree, to catch the rain and convey it to the roots, or to receive the watering which it will be necessary to give it should the season prove dry.

To cause the Trees to thrive.

The ground where they are planted must be kept cultivated—young trees will not thrive if the grass is permitted to form a sod around them, and if it should be necessary to plant them in grass ground, care must be taken to keep the earth mellow and free from grass for

three or four feet distant around them, and, every autumn, some well rotted manure should be dug in around each tree, and every spring the bodies of the Apple, Pear, Plum, and Cherry trees, and others that it is particularly desirable to promote the growth of, should be brushed over with common soft soap, undiluted with water—this treatment will give a thriftiness to the trees surpassing the expectation of any one, who has not witnessed its effect. Should the first season after transplanting prove dry, regular waterings will be necessary, and from a neglect of proper attention in this respect, many lose a large portion of their trees during a drought.

Soil, Culture, &c.

APPLES.

Rich strong loams are the soils most conducive to the growth of the Apple, but Apple orchards will succeed on any soil except a quicksand or a cold clay, if proper attention is paid to keeping the ground in constant cultivation, and manure is regularly dug or ploughed in around the trees. Old well rotted stable manure, decomposed vegetable mould from swamps or woods, and river mud, have been found most suitable for this purpose.

PEARS.

These succeed in the same soil prescribed for Apples, and in other respects require the same treatment. This tree is, however, subject to one disease peculiar to itself, commonly called the *Fire Blight*, which attacks trees in the most flourishing state, generally commencing at the top or extremity of the branches, and extending downwards, the only remedy for this disease is to immediately saw off the branches one or two feet below where the blight extends, in which case they generally revive.

PEACHES.

The preferable soil for a Peach orchard is a rich sandy loam. but this fruit will succeed in any soil with proper attention to cultivation and manuring; particular care, however, should be taken not to plant a new orchard on the site of an old one. There are two causes which have operated against the success of this tree, and which seem peculiar to it—the one is a *Worm* which attacks the tree at the root, near the surface of the ground, and often totally encircles it; the other is a disease usually denominated the *Yellows*.

The Worm.—The most proper course to obviate the depredations of the worm is to examine the trees every spring and autumn, and to make an application of fresh cow dung to the wounds which have been made by them. Lime or ashes thrown around the roots of Peach trees are found to prevent, in a great measure, the depredations of the worm.

Yellows.—This disease, which commenced its ravages in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania about the year 1797, and in New-York in 1801, and has spread through several of the states, is by far more destructive to Peach trees than the worm, and is evidently contagious. The disease is spread at the time when the trees are in bloom, and is disseminated by the pollen or farina blowing from the flowers of diseased trees, and impregnating the flowers of those which are healthy, and which is quickly circulated by the sap through the branches, foliage, and fruit, causing the fruit, wherever the infection extends, to ripen prematurely. That this disease is entirely distinct from the *worm*, is sufficiently proved by the circumstance, that Peach trees which have been inoculated on Plum or Almond stocks, though never affected by the *worm*, are equally subject to the *yellows*,—and a decisive proof of its being contagious is, that a healthy tree, inoculated from a branch of a diseased one, instead of restoring it to vigour and health, immediately becomes itself infected with the disease. As all

efforts to totally subdue it, must require a long course of time, the best method to pursue towards its eventual eradication, is to stop its progress, and prevent its farther extension—to accomplish which the following means are recommended, which have been found particularly successful in the orchards of the proprietor, as well as in those of others in his neighbourhood, which continue to produce fruit of the finest quality and in the greatest abundance.

As soon as a tree is discovered to possess the characteristics of the disease, which is generally known by the leaves putting on a sickly yellow appearance—but of which the premature ripening of the fruit is a decisive proof—it should be marked, so as to be removed the ensuing autumn, which must be done without fail, for if left again to bloom, it would impart the disease to many others in its vicinity; care is also necessary, in its removal, to take out all the roots of the diseased tree, especially if another is to be planted in the same place, so that the roots of the tree to be planted may not come in contact with any of those of the one which was diseased.

If your neighbour has trees infected with the yellows in a quarter contiguous to your's, it will be necessary to prevail on him to remove them, that your's may not be injured by them. By being thus particular in speedily removing such trees as may be infected, the disease is prevented from extending itself to the rest of the orchard, and the residue will consequently be preserved in perfect health at the trifling loss of two or three trees annually from a large orchard.

CHERRIES.

Cherry trees will not succeed in a low wet situation; they thrive best in a rich sandy loam, and the soil around them must be kept cultivated until they have attained a considerable size. If the bodies of the trees become bark-bound, some rotten manure must be dug in around them, and the bodies and largest branches be

brushed over with soft soap. The Morello Cherry having become almost extinct in some parts of the United States, in consequence of an insect which perforates the branches and produces large excrescences, which, unless lopped off as soon as they appear, soon destroy the tree altogether—it may be satisfactory to state that the English Morello, and the Plumstone Morello, are not subject to this disease—and that the fruit of both of these kinds is far superior in size and flavour to the common Morello, and ripens equally late in the season.

PLUMS, APRICOTS, AND NECTARINES.

For these a light rich soil is preferable, and the same care is necessary as has been recommended for fruit trees generally, in keeping the ground cultivated around them when young, for although it is a common observation, that Plum trees succeed best in a hard trodden soil, and though such a situation may cause the trees to retain their fruit, still it must be decidedly unfavourable to their growth. Plums, Apricots, and Nectarines, are smooth skinned fruit, and are in some parts of the United States subject to be injured by a small bug called the *Curculio*, which stings the fruit, and causes it to drop before it has attained its proper size. Their depredations may be effectually prevented by paving round the trees as far as the branches extend, as it has been incontestibly proved by frequent experiments made by the proprietor of this garden and others, that the *Curculio* will not infest those trees where they cannot find means of immediately concealing themselves in the ground, on dropping from the branches. Plum trees are also subject to injury from another insect, which stings the branches, and causes large protuberances to form on them, which, if not cut off, produce a canker that in time destroys the tree. There are some kinds, however, which are not subject to the attacks of this insect, viz. the Chicasaw, early Coral, Golden Drop, and other native Plums, the Cherry Plum, Bolmer's Washington, Flushing Gage, and yellow Egg Plums.

FIGS.

In the middle and northern States, where the Fig trees are killed nearly to the ground by the severity of the winters, two crops of fruit may be obtained each season by planting the early kinds in a warm or sheltered situation, if pains are taken in autumn to bend the trees down, and cover them with earth, sloping the embankment so as to cast off the rain; but early in April they should be uncovered and set upright. By this treatment they will produce one crop of fruit early in the summer, and another in September or October.

GRAPES.

Of all the fruits cultivated in the United States, there is none more generally esteemed than the Grape; yet, in the middle and northern States, this fruit is seldom met with in perfection except in cities. The proprietor having attended particularly to the cultivation of the Grape for nearly twenty years past, can confidently assure those who wish to have this fruit in perfection, that they may depend on their vines producing well if they will attend to the following directions; for although a season may sometimes occur when the cold and wet will retard the ripening of the fruit, yet even in the worst seasons a tolerable crop may be calculated on.

There are two causes why the cultivation of the vine has not been successful in the country, attention to which is indispensably necessary; *the first* is the proper selection of those kinds which are suitable to the climate, and which come to perfection by the middle or end of September; *the second* is the want of attention to the culture requisite for ripening the wood, which in cities is effected by the dry warm air, with little or no care, but in the country, art and attention are required to produce the desired effect. I have, therefore, given the list of Grapes under two distinct heads, with brief descriptions of their qualities, &c.; *first*, those which, on

account of their time of ripening and other circumstances, succeed both in the country and city; *second*, those which succeed in the city *only*, or in Grape Houses roofed with glass.

GRAPES which succeed both in the Country and City.

1. *Early White Muscadine, or Summer Sweet Water.*—This is a round Grape, with a thin skin, and of a delicate flavour. It is a great bearer, and resembles the white Sweet Water in almost every respect, except that it ripens much earlier, being usually in perfection from the 20th to the end of August.

2. *July Grape, Early Black Cluster, or Morillon noir hative.*—This is a small round fruit, and grows in very compact bunches; it is a good bearer, and ripens in August.

3. *Small Black Cluster, or Burgundy.*—This has oval berries, and is a very pleasant fruit, ripens in September.

4. *Large Black Cluster, or Lisbon.*—This is larger than the above; its juice, however, is rather harsh, and less agreeable to the taste than the preceding one; it is said that this is the Grape from which Port Wine is made; it ripens early in September.

5. *Miller's Burgundy, Black Cluster, or Meunier.*—This is a small black Grape, rather of an oval form, and grows in short compact bunches; the juice is sweet and pleasant; it is a great bearer, and a good Grape for Wine; ripens in September.

6. *Auvergne, True Burgundy, or Black Morillon.*—This is rather an indifferent fruit for the table, but in Europe considered one of the best for making Wine; it is of a middle size, and somewhat oval, and ripens in September.

7. *Black Sweet Water.*—This is a roundish fruit, growing in small compact bunches, is very sweet, and ripens in September.

8. *Black Madeira.*—This Grape I received direct from Madeira; it produces abundantly, and is one of those that agree best with our climate; the fruit is very

juicy and of a pleasant flavour, and seems well calculated both for Wine and the table; it ripens in August.

9. *White Frontignac, or Muscat blanc*.—This has large bunches; the fruit is round and of an exquisite flavour; it ripens in September.

10. *Black Frontignac, or Muscat noir*.—This has very large round fruit, covered with a mealy bloom, and of a very fine flavour. It is called, at the Cape of Good Hope, *the Black Constantia*; it ripens in September.

11. *Red Frontignac, or Muscat rouge*.—This has round berries, of a good size, and of a dark brick colour; the bunches are very large, and the fruit of good flavour; ripens in September.

12. *Bordeaux Purple*.—This Grape I received direct from Bordeaux a few years since; it produces very abundantly, and the fruit, which is round, is of a pleasant flavour and very juicy, though but of a middle size; it ripens early in September.

13. *French Chocolate*.—This was received from France about thirty years since; the vine is of very vigorous growth, and a great bearer, and seems to suit our climate well, and to be as hardy as our native wild Grapes; the fruit is oval, of a sprightly flavour, and the bunches large; it is an excellent Wine-Grape, as well as an excellent one for the table; it ripens from the middle to the end of September.

14. *Bland's Grape*.—This is a round fruit, of a pale red colour, of a middle size, and very pleasant flavour; it is an agreeable table fruit, and is also said to make excellent Wine. It has been supposed for many years to be a native of Virginia, but I have recently received information, which cannot be doubted, through Doctor Norton, of Richmond, that this Grape was introduced many years since into Virginia from Italy, by a Mr. Matzay, and carried thence to Philadelphia by Mr. Bland, and indeed the general aspect of the plant proves it to be an Exotic Grape.

15. *Isabella Grape*.—This is an American Grape, a native of Dorchester, South-Carolina, and was introduced to this State by Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, the lady of

George Gibbs, Esq. of St. Augustine, who then resided at Brooklyn, Long-Island, and in honour of that lady has been called *Isabella Grape*. It is a dark purple fruit, of a good size, oval form, and juicy, and nearly equals some of the European kinds, and for vigour of growth and an abundant yield, exceeds any other yet cultivated in this country, and requires no protection during the winter season. General Joseph Swift, of New-York, informed me, that a single vine in his garden produced above eight bushels during each of the seasons of 1820 and 1821. This Grape promises to rival all others in cultivation in this country for the purpose of making Wine, as it possesses all the requisites to ensure success in making Wine of a fair quality, or for making Brandy equal to that of France; it ripens in September.

16. *Scuppernon*.—This Grape has been cultivated with great success in North-Carolina, of which State it is a native, and where many hogsheads of Wine are annually made from it. The Wine is of a very agreeable and peculiar flavour. It will no doubt be ere long cultivated extensively throughout the United States for the purpose of making Wine, as the experiments in North-Carolina, which, in some cases, have been on quite an extensive scale, have realized the most sanguine wishes of those who commenced the undertaking.

GRAPES which succeed in the City only, or in Grape Houses roofed with glass.

17. *White Sweet Water*.—This Grape flourishes admirably in our cities, where large quantities are annually sold in the shops; some bunches which grew in the garden of Edward Probyn, Esq. during the summer of 1821, were of uncommon size, one of which weighed 1 lb. 10 oz. and was 17 inches in girth; in fine seasons it succeeds in the country also.

18. *Black Hamburg*.—This in fine seasons succeeds in the country also.

19. *White Parsley leaved, or Ciotât*.—This in fine seasons succeeds in the country also.

20. *Red Chasselas, or Chasselas rouge.*—This in fine seasons succeeds in the country also.

21. *Red Muscadet, or Muscadelle rouge.*

22. *White Constantia.*

23. *White, or true Tokay.*

24. *Lombardy, or flame coloured Tokay.*

25. *St. Peter's.*

Since the publication of that part of the Catalogue which contains the list of Grapes found at page 26, I have received, from my valued correspondent, Doctor Norton, of Richmond, two varieties of the Grape, which are said to be very fine, and to succeed admirably—to one which was discovered in Prince Edward county, Virginia, he has given the name of *Prince Edward Grape*—to the other, which is a seedling from Bland's Grape, and for bringing which into notice our country is particularly indebted to Doctor Norton, I have given the name of *Norton's Virginia Seedling*—both kinds are now under successful cultivation.

I have also received, the last spring, the following kinds from the most celebrated collection at Paris, which are now in a very flourishing state, and bid fair to answer the most flattering expectations; the results of which will be stated in the next publication. Plants of most of these kinds can be supplied in the autumn of 1823. If they answer the descriptions given of them, those noted with a C. will be suitable for the City, and those with C. C. both for the City and Country.

26. *White Muscat of Alexandria, or Alexandrian Frontignac, C.*

27. *Blue, or Violet Frontignac, or Muscat Violet, C. C.*

28. *Royal Muscadine d'Arboyce, or Chasselas blanc, C. C.*

29. *Malvoisie, or blue Tokay, C. C.*

30. *White Cornishon, or Cornishon blanc, C.*

31. *Black, or seedless Corinth, or Currant Grape, C. C.*

32. *Syrian Grape, with monstrous bunches, C.*

The following kinds have also been ordered from France, and will be received the ensuing autumn,(1822) when they will be immediately increased to supply those who desire them :—

33. Black Muscadine.
34. Malmsey Muscadine.
35. White Muscat of Lunel.
36. Red Muscat of Alexandria.
37. Red Muscat of Jerusalem.
38. Red Constantia.
39. Red Hamburg.
40. White Hamburg.
41. Aleppo.
42. Brick.
43. Smyrna.
44. Alicante, *or Black Spanish.*
45. Claret.
46. White Morillon.
47. Black Damascus.
48. Black Muscadel.
49. Black Prince.
50. Le Cœur, *or Morocco.*
51. Golden Galician.
52. White Corinth.
53. White Raisin.
54. Black Raisin, and some others.

CULTIVATION OF GRAPES.

Soil and situation.

The preferable soil for Grape vines is a light rich loam, though they will grow and produce well in any dry rich soil, except an entire sand or a hard clay. The ground should be made mellow to the depth of two feet, and if not naturally rich, should be made so with old well rotted stable manure. The situation should have a southern aspect; an eastern aspect is found to render the fruit and foliage most liable to mildew, and a south-west exposure is found to be preferable to all others.

Transplanting.

Either the spring or autumn answer for transplanting vines, but the latter is the preferable season. In removing the vines it is necessary to keep the roots moist from the time they are taken up until replanted. Let the holes be dug eighteen inches deep, and some well rotted stable manure be incorporated with the earth that is filled in around them, and let them be watered as soon as they are planted.

Pruning.

About the first week in November it will be necessary to prune the vines; if they are quite young, the branches of the same season's growth should be trimmed down to about four buds, but, as the vines advance in age and size, the number of buds to be left may be increased, and when the vines are quite strong, some of the most vigorous shoots may be left from four to six feet in length; observing always in pruning to proportion the number of buds left to the strength of the shoot. In the spring many unnecessary shoots will be produced, which must be rubbed off, as they would exhaust the vine, and lessen the quantity and quality of the fruit; indeed, care should be taken to rub off all such buds as are unnecessary to furnish bearing shoots for the ensuing year, and to lop off such lateral branches as would tend to draw the sustenance from the main shoots.

Training.

Lattice fences, five feet high, and at a distance of six feet from each other, answer extremely well for vines, which should be planted along them at the distance of six feet asunder. On these fences the shoots should be trained in a horizontal or oblique direction, and each branch singly, so as to allow the air to pass freely through, and cause the wood to ripen well, on which

invariably depends the success of the ensuing crop. These lattices possess this advantage, that the sun can shine on both sides of the vines in the course of the day, and that they allow a free passage to the air, which is of great benefit as well in maturing the fruit, as in ripening the wood. In some countries, however, where the culture of the vine is carried to a great extent, a very simple mode is pursued, which is to place two poles to each vine, and to train up two shoots to each of the poles. This method might probably be found advantageous in this country on the principle of economy, when it is contemplated to establish extensive vineyards.

Culture, &c.

It is preferable in winter to protect most kinds of foreign Grapes in the following manner, though there are some which do not require it :—In the course of the month of November, after they have been trimmed according to the above directions, bend each vine gently down, then stake it to keep it in its place, after this, proceed to cover it with earth or litter, hilling the earth up well around, and sloping it to cast off the rain. In April they must be carefully uncovered, and trained along the lattices designed for them, or tied up to poles in such a way that the branches are kept separate from each other, and, if it is the first season after transplanting, allow but three or four of the most vigorous buds to grow, and rub off the others. It has been urged by some that the necessity for covering most kinds of foreign vines precluded their culture for the purpose of making Wine; but it must have been unknown to them, that the vineyards on the Rhine, where large quantities of Wine are made, are treated in this manner. The ground around the vines must be kept mellow, and free from grass and weeds; and, every autumn, immediately after pruning them, it will be necessary to have from two to four shovels full of old well rotted manure dug in around each vine. It is to be understood that the directions for covering the vines dur-

ng the winter, and the selection of early fruit, &c. are only necessary for the climate north of the Potomac; for in the more southern States, no protection of course is necessary, and all the later kinds of Grapes may be cultivated with every reasonable prospect of success; but all the other directions relative to pruning, training, manuring, &c. will be found necessary as well in a southern as in a northern climate.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This is a fruit generally planted, but from the necessary culture not being understood, few succeed in having them produce plentifully, and the fruit fair and of good size. To effect which, one third of the old wood must be regularly trimmed out every autumn, by which means a succession of thrifty bearing wood will be kept up, as the fruit is produced on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, and it is also necessary every autumn to dig in a plenty of old well rotted manure around them. This treatment will cause them to grow strong, and the fruit to be large and fair.

ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES AND SHRUBS.

For all hardy Forest trees, except Evergreens, autumn is the preferable season for transplantation; if taken from a nursery, they are naturalized to an upland soil, but if taken from the woods or swamps, they should be planted in soil similar to that from which they are removed. Forest as well as Fruit trees, to cause them to grow thrifty, require the ground to be kept cultivated around them; and when the bodies become bark-bound or mossy, they should be brushed over with soft soap, as directed for Fruit trees, especially the Mountain Ash, which sometimes becomes covered with white insects and their eggs; these should be scoured off first, before the soap is applied, or at the time of applying it.

WHITE CHINESE, or Italian Mulberry.

This is the species which has always been cultivated for rearing silk worms. It is originally from China, but from being so extensively cultivated in Italy, is more generally called the Italian Mulberry. This tree is very easy of cultivation, and of very rapid growth, and may be cultivated to any extent without difficulty, as it agrees so well with our climate, that they are found growing spontaneously in the hedges on Long-Island from seeds which have been scattered by the winds and birds.

ENGLISH AND SPANISH FILBERTS.

These nuts, which are vended in large quantities in our markets, grow as well in our climate as the common hazel-nut, and produce very abundantly. Such being the case, it is hoped, ere long, sufficient will be produced from our own soil to supersede the necessity of importation, as plantations of this tree would amply remunerate the possessor; or, if planted as a hedge would be found to be very productive.

COMMON LOCUST.

Within a few years, many of our enterprising land holders have been devoting their attention to planting extensive tracts with this tree, the wood of which is so much requested in ship building. An acre of these trees planted at two feet distant each way, will contain 10,890—at three feet distant, 4,840—and, at four feet distant, 2,722—and it is said no appropriation of land is more lucrative than that devoted to this purpose.

LIQUORICE.

The *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or Liquorice, may be cultivated to equal perfection in the United States as in any other country. It delights in a light rich sandy soil, and the product is so great, that it would yield an immense profit to the cultivator. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when we shall no longer have to depend on England and Spain for our supply.

DYERS' MADDER.

This plant, of so much importance in manufactures, and of which we have annually to import large quantities from Holland, will succeed in this country as well as in any part of Europe. It will thrive in any soil except a sand, and would amply remunerate those who would undertake its cultivation on a large scale, as the daily increase of our manufactories will cause an enlarged demand for this indispensable article.

YELLOW ROSES.

Some complain that the double yellow Roses do not flower well; it is therefore well to remark, that they require an airy situation, and a light rich soil, and that every autumn one half of the old wood should be cut down within four inches of the ground; by this means a succession of thrifty blooming shoots will be kept up. The single yellow, red and yellow Austrian, and yellow mottled, it is well to treat in the same manner, though they bloom freely in almost any soil, and with little or no care.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

These, if taken from the woods, should be planted in winter with balls of frozen earth; but, if taken from a nursery, where they have been naturalized to an upland soil, the preferable season is the spring, as many Evergreens fail when transplanted in autumn, especially if the earth falls entirely from the roots, and the frost penetrates the earth below them when planted, which it seldom fails to do in the northern and middle States.

ASPARAGUS.

This plant, which is cultivated very extensively for the markets, requires that the soil be made very rich and light, and that it be made mellow to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches. The preferable mode of planting is in long narrow beds of about five feet wide, and the plants should be placed one foot apart each way in the beds.

CARNATION PINKS.

These should be covered in winter with a box or frame, or taken up with balls of earth, and planted during the winter under a common hot-bed, with or without glass, as they bear cold, but not cold and moisture at the same time.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

Among the plants which have hitherto been introduced to this country, none exceed those which have been received from China and Japan; in the former of which countries they are said to excel all other nations in the cultivation of flowers. It is also a happy circumstance, that nearly all the plants which have yet been received from either of those countries, are among the hardier kinds of Green-house plants, and succeed with very little attention; and, indeed, a number of them are found to withstand the winters of the middle States. It being, therefore, so desirable an object to obtain all the valuable plants of those countries, arrangements have been made to procure such as have already found their way to Europe, as well as to add annually to the collection by importation direct from China.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, &c.

The Orange, Lemon, Citron, and Shaddock, are easily cultivated, and no trees will bear harder usage, if they are only secured from cold and frost. They may be removed every month in the year, and yet grow well with the aid of shade and moisture. Early in October, they should be taken out of the boxes or pots in which they are growing, with the balls of earth entire, and have the sides and bottom shaved off about an inch deep with a sharp knife, to make room for fresh earth, and then replace them in the pots or boxes, first covering the holes at the bottom with shells or broken earthen,

and some fresh compost ; then fill in around the tree with the compost prepared as hereafter directed. If, in the course of replanting, the earth should have been much separated from the roots, the tree should be placed in a shady situation for a few days. If it is desirable to promote the growth, and to form large trees, then let boxes be made a size larger at every annual transplanting ; but, if the boxes should be too large in proportion to the tree, fruit will not be produced so soon, nor in as great a quantity.

*Compost for ORANGE TREES, and most other
Green-House Plants.*

Take one third good rich earth, one third well rotted stable manure, and one third swamp, or wood mould ; but, where swamp mould cannot be procured, let two thirds be good rich earth ; these must be well incorporated together, and, if mixed a few weeks previous to the time of using, it will be the better for it. This soil will suit all except Succulent Plants, such as the different species of Aloe, Cactus, Yucca, Stapelia, &c. which require a composition of half coarse sand, one fourth swamp mould, and one fourth common garden mould.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or Japan Rose.

Much as we are indebted to Japan and China for elegant plants, still we are more peculiarly so for the different species and varieties of the Camellia, which, for the many beauties it concentrates, may be emphatically styled "the Queen of Flowers." The different varieties of this plant form the most brilliant display of the Green-house from December to May, and the splendour of their flowers, and richness of their foliage, are surpassed by no others. The flowers of many of them equal in size the largest garden Rose, and combine a regularity of form, and richness of colouring, which make an admirable contrast with their dark shining green leaves, and render them the greatest ornaments of a room or the Green-house. They need less protection than almost any other Green-house plants, and

four of them, which were left in the open ground during the winter of 1821, and which were protected merely by a hot-bed frame, received no injury, although the ground in the frame was frozen to the depth of five inches.

PÆONIA MOUTAN, or Tree Pæony.

In the gardens of China, they cultivate 240 varieties of this splendid plant, some of which are sold as high as a hundred ounces of gold; and in so much esteem is it held by them, that it is there called "the King of Flowers." During the months of March and April, this plant appears in its most magnificent garb, and its flowers, which are from eighteen inches to two feet in circumference, form, what is so rarely met with, a combination of splendour, delicacy, and fragrance. It is yet a rare plant, having been but recently introduced to this country; but, as it is one of the hardiest Greenhouse plants, it is very probable it may ultimately be found to stand our winters in the open air.

PYRUS JAPONICA, or Scarlet Flowering Japan Apple.

This is also a very desirable plant; its flowers, which are produced in clusters during most of the winter season, are of the most brilliant scarlet, and are succeeded by small fruit.

MAGNOLIA OBOVATA, or Chinese Purple Magnolia.

This plant is justly esteemed for the uncommon richness and beauty of its flowers, which are produced in March, and are of a delicate purple outside, and white within. All the other species of Chinese Magnolias are desirable plants, but more particularly the *Magnolia conspicua*, or Chandelier Magnolia, whose flowers are very splendid, and are also produced during the winter months.

GARDENIA FLORIDA, or Cape Jasmine.

This is also a justly admired plant; the bright shining green of its foliage, and the delightful odour of its large snow white flowers, which are produced from June to December, must ever render it one of the most esteemed exotics.

GORTERIA RIGENS, or Starry Scarlet Gorteria.

This, though it never attains a large size, is, notwithstanding, one of the most showy Green-house plants, as its flowers are large and brilliant. Its foliage, also, possesses a singularity, the under side of each leaf being white, with a stripe of green.

ROSA ODORATA, Sweet China, or Tea Scented Rose.

This is a most delightful plant, producing a greater abundance of flowers throughout the year than any other Rose, which are of the most exquisite fragrance, whereas most other Everblooming Roses have little or no scent.

CORCHORUS JAPONICUS, or Double Japan Globe Flower.

This shrub, although cultivated as a Green-house plant, will, nevertheless, thrive in the open garden. In the windows of a warm room, or in a Green-house, its slender branches are, during the months of March and April, bent down with the weight of its numerous flowers, of a golden yellow, which are produced in wreaths; and there is scarcely a week, from spring to winter, that flowers may not be found on it, especially if it is planted during that season in the open ground, or continued there throughout the year.

HIBISCUS MUTABILIS, or Chinese Changeable - Hibiscus.

This plant produces abundance of flowers during the months of November and December, which are about the size of a large garden Rose, and very beautiful. One great peculiarity which these flowers possess, is, that they change from white to a blush rose colour, and then to purple, which gives the plant a fine appearance, from having flowers on it of different colours at the same time.

DATURA ARBOREA, or *Great Peruvian Datura*.

This plant, which is of vigorous growth, produces very splendid flowers during the months of October and November; they are pure white, of a pentangular form, with angular extensions, possess an agreeable fragrance, and are generally near a foot in length.

DAHLIA.

Of this beautiful plant more than 150 varieties are now cultivated in Europe, 34 of which have double flowers. It is a native of Mexico, and the flowers are of every gradation, from the darkest lake colour to the lightest shades, and of every hue but green, and, in splendour, they are surpassed by those of no other plant.

The roots, which are tuberous, resemble a sweet potato, and can be taken up in the fall, and planted in boxes or pots until spring, when they can either be retained in the pots, or replanted along the borders of the garden; the latter situation is preferable, however, as their growth is there so much more vigorous, and the flowers consequently more abundant. The end of April, or beginning of May, is the proper season for planting them out, when they will soon shoot up to the height of from five to eight feet, producing a great abundance of flowers, of which from 30 to 40 are frequently in bloom on a single plant at the same time. The single flowering ones possess very vivid colours; but the double ones, from being the most rare, are the most esteemed—28 varieties of the latter are now in possession of the proprietor, and will soon be sufficiently increased for distribution.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE CULTURE OF BULBOUS AND FIBROUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Situation.

A southern aspect, dry and airy, and sheltered from the north wind. is preferable for most Bulbs, but Anemones and Ranunculuses will do best in a situation which, combining a southern aspect, is at the same time sheltered from the intense heat of a noonday sun.

Soil.

One third common sand, one third old well rotted cow-yard manure, and one third good garden mould ; let the beds thus formed be well pulverized to the depth of 15 or 18 inches, that the three component parts may be completely mixed together ; a fourth part of rotten wood, or decomposed vegetable mould from a wood or swamp, if convenient to be had, may be added with advantage to the above, and will at all times be beneficial in giving additional lightness to the soil. The beds should be raised four to six inches above the level of the walks, which will give an opportunity for all superfluous moisture to run off ; some sand strewed in the trenches, both before and after placing the roots, would be of advantage.

Time of Planting.

For Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Lilies, Pœanthus Narcissus, Common Narcissus, Jonquils, Irises, Crocuses, Colchicums, Star of Bethlehem, Winter Aconites, Snowdrops, Snowflakes, Gladiolus, and most other hardy Bulbs, the preferable season for transplanting is the months of August, September, and October ; and, it would be well here to observe, that the above mentioned Bulbs will thrive best if not taken from the ground oftener than every second or third year.

Ranunculuses and Anemones are not so tender as is generally supposed ; they may either be planted in October or November, in a warm situation, and be protected during winter by a covering of three or four inches of leaves or tanners' bark, or they may be kept in dry sand during the winter season, and be planted in March or April. To have a succession of flowers, a proportion may be planted in autumn, and the residue in the spring ; and, if treated as above directed, very little care is necessary to have them flower in perfection.

Ferrarias, Antholyzas, Ixias, Crinums, Hæmanthus, the tender kinds of Amaryllis, Pancratium, and Gladiolus, with most other delicate Bulbs, may be planted during the months of November or December, in pots, when intended to be sheltered during winter, or they can be kept in dry sand until the month of March or April, and then be planted in the open ground, when it has become free from frost, and perfectly settled.

Depths and Distances.

Ilyacinths, Martagon, and other large Lilies and Pæonies, should be planted at a depth of four inches ; Crown Imperials, and Polcanthus Narcissus, six inches ; Tulips, double and single Narcissus, Jonquils, Colchicums, and Snowflakes, three inches ; Bulbous Irises, Crocuses, Arums, small Fritillaries, Pancratiums, Gladiolus, and Snowdrops, two inches ; Ranunculosee, Anemones, and Dog's Tooth Violets, one inch ; always measuring from the top of the Bulb. The rows should be about ten inches apart, and the roots be placed from four to six inches apart in the rows according to their size.

Protection during Winter.

On the approach of winter, it would be beneficial to spread the beds with tanners' bark, withered leaves, or light rotten earth from the woods, such as is formed by the decay of leaves, to the depth of two or three inches, as it prevents any ill effects which a very severe season might have on the roots ; but it should be carefully raked off again early in the spring.

Taking up Bulbs after Blooming.

The only advantage to be gained by taking up Bulbs, is either to divide the roots when they have become too numerous, or to renew a worn out soil ; neither of which can occur oftener than once in three years, and when they are taken up, it is preferable to plant them as soon as you have divided the roots, and prepared a fresh bed according to the directions already given.

About a month after the bloom is passed, the foliage puts on a yellow decayed appearance : this is the proper season for taking them up ; on doing which, you must cut off the stem and foliage within an inch of the Bulb, leaving the fibrous roots attached to it. After thus preparing them, they must be spread singly in an airy room for two or three weeks to dry ; and then wrap each root carefully in paper, or cover them in dry sand until replanted.

Hyacinths, and other Bulbs, to bloom in pots or glasses.

For this purpose, single Hyacinths, and such as are designated as earliest among the double, are to be preferred. Double and single Jonquils, Polcanthus Narcissus, and double Narcissus, also make a fine appearance during the winter season.

Bulbs intended for blooming in pots during the warm season, should be planted during the months of October and November, and be left exposed to the open air until it begins to freeze, and then be placed in the Greenhouse, or a warm room. They will need moderate occasional waterings, and should be exposed as much as possible to the sun and light, to prevent the leaves from growing too long, or becoming yellow.

Those intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the Bulb may touch the water, then place them for the first ten days in a dark room, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which expose them to the light and sun as much as possible ; the water should be changed as often as it becomes impure, and care be taken not to suffer it to freeze.

REMARKS.

TULIP—*Tulipa gesneriana*.

IN no class of plants has nature so varied her delicate tints as in this ; it would seem as if each change which nature or art is capable of forming, was included in the varying beauties of the Tulip, above 1,100 varieties of which are cultivated in some of the gardens of Holland. All the finer varieties, however, of this delightful flower, have been obtained, by cultivation and art, during the last two centuries, through the perseverance of the Dutch, French, and Flemish florists ; several kinds of which possess a delightful fragrance, although persons who are ignorant of this circumstance, have made the want of it an objection to this splendid flower. About the middle of the seventeenth century the rage for this flower was so great in Holland, that from four to twenty-five thousand florins were given for a single root. The Tulip called *Semper Augustus* was sold for ten thousand florins, (\$ 4,000,) and the one called *Viceroi* for twenty-five thousand florins, (\$10,000.) This extraordinary traffic was, however, soon checked by the interference of the Legislature, who enacted that no Tulip, or other flower, should be in future sold for a sum exceeding about fifty guineas, and so effectual has been this law, that at present the highest price of any Tulip in that country is only one hundred and fifty florins, (\$ 60,) and the highest priced Lily three hundred florins, (\$ 120.) Tulips are divided into early and late blowers ; the former begin blooming about the 15th of April, and are followed by the later kinds in succession until the end of May ; the late kinds produce the largest flowers, the stems of which are generally from twenty to thirty inches in height.

HYACINTHS—*Hyacinthus orientalis*.

This favourite flower, which, with its great beauty, combines also the most exquisite fragrance, has been cultivated in Holland to an equal extent with the Tulip,

and 1,300 varieties are found in the gardens of that country. The first double Hyacinth known in Holland was raised from seed about the end of the seventeenth century, by Peter Voorhelm, from which all the fine double varieties we now possess may be traced. So great was the value of a fine double Hyacinth formerly in Holland, that from two to ten thousand florins were given for a single root; and Mr. Dutens mentions, that, in his travels in that country, in 1771, he saw ten thousand florins (\$ 4,000) refused for a single Bulb. So extensive has their cultivation, however, now become, that many acres are occupied by individuals solely for that purpose, and many hundred thousand roots are annually exported to other countries; and the prices have been so reduced, that no Hyacinths are now sold at more than one hundred florins each, and few higher than two to five guineas, and by far the greater number at much less rates. Single Hyacinths are held in less estimation than double ones; their colours, however, are more vivid, and their bells, though smaller, are more numerous; they are preferable for blooming in winter to most of the double ones, as they bloom two to three weeks earlier.

It has been supposed by many that Hyacinths, Tulips, and other Bulbous flowers, are difficult of culture, and that our country being unfavourable to their growth, they would dwindle and decline after a few years' cultivation. This is altogether a mistaken impression, and if it ever occurs, it must be owing to improper treatment, as no country in the world possesses a climate more congenial to the culture of Bulbs than the middle States; for the disadvantages of great fogs and a humid atmosphere, which are so much complained of by the Dutch as appertaining to their climate, do not at all exist in our's. The great ascendancy which Holland has ever held in the culture of Bulbous flowers, is the result of its soil, which is of peculiar formation, being a combination of marine sand made fresh by cultivation and bog mould; the proper means, therefore, to succeed equally in their culture, is to form a soil

as near as possible of the same component parts, which is by no means a difficult task. And, in fact, after all that has been said and written on the particular cultivation of Bulbous roots, we often see the finest flowers in gardens where little or no attention is paid to them, and, perhaps, there is no class of plants which afford so many delights, and so richly repays us for each care bestowed on them.

It is intended to add annually to the collection of Bulbous flowers, by importations from the most celebrated gardens in Holland; and, indeed, since the previous part of this Catalogue was put to press, above 8,000 roots have been received; among which are several hundred varieties not included in this Catalogue, some of which cost from twelve to twenty guilders each. It may be well to remark, that the Bulbs which are frequently sent out on consignment to this country from Holland, and sold at our auctions, are the mere refuse, and such as are held in no esteem, either by amateurs or connoisseurs, and no idea can be formed by them of the beauty of the more estimable kinds; and it is to be regretted that our citizens should have been so often duped in their purchases of these roots, under the imposition of high sounding names.

FINIS.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right.

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